THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 43. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

THE OCCUPATION OF ZACATECAS BY MIRAMON—HIS SUBSEQUENT DEFEAT BY ESCOBEDO—LIBERAL AND IMPERIAL ACCOUNTS—GENERALS CASTLENAU, POITIERS, AND OTHERS IN HAVANA—THE VERA CRUZ MAIL STOPPED BY PORFIRIO DIAZ, ETC.

HAVANA, February 20.—The French steamship Nouveau Monde, from Vera Cruz on the 13th, arrived at this port on the 18th inst., with dates from the Mexican capital to the 9th inst. The news is very important; particularly so because Juarez has not been captured, as was reported from New Orleans.

What gave rise to that rumor was that General Miramon, at the head of three thousand men, made a flying march on Zacatecas, where he fell violently and unexpectedly on the Liberals, which compelled Juarez and his ministers to fly for safety. But the very next day General Escobedo came up with sufficient forces, gave battle to Miramon in the hacienda of San Jacinto, and after beating the Imperialists, made eight hundred prisoners, taking the whole of Miramon's artillery and $40,000 in specie. According to the latest accounts received, Miramon had reached Queretaro with only four officers accompanying him.

We might have had later dates from the city of Mexico, intended for the French steamer, but the correspondence was detained by General Porfirio Diaz, who, with part of his forces, was encamped between Puebla and Mexico.

There are 750 troops returning home by the Nouveau Monde; also 89 passengers, among whom are General Castlenau, General Poitiers, and two more French generals, besides other superior officers; the ex-Ministers Fernando Ramirez, Manuel Siliceo, and other Mexicans, flying from the republic for Europe. Madame Bazaine did not come in this steamer.

Marshal Bazaine was to return home in a French man-of-war, direct from Vera Cruz. He arrived in Puebla on the 6th instant, with the remainder of his infantry.

The following is copied from a private letter received from a reliable source in Vera Cruz, giving a faithful recital of the affair of Zacatecas, and the news at the moment of the steamer's sailing:—

Miramon marched on Zacatecas, where the Liberals expected every moment the arrival of the forces of Escobedo and Trevino. The garrison made the best defense it could when Miramon appeared before the town, and, in fact, it resisted the attack for twenty-two hours; but, as the expected forces did not arrive, the garrison, not being able to prolong the defense against superior forces, retired in the most perfect order. There were no prisoners taken, nor any kinds of arms captured by Miramon, as Mexican despatches pretend; nor did he go in pursuit of Juarez, who had left three days previously for San Luis. As soon as Miramon was aware that the Liberal forces from San Luis were marching towards Zacatecas, he decided to meet them, and, if possible, to surprise them.

He did so. The action took place in the hacienda of San Jacinto, half way between Zacatecas and San Luis; but as Trevino had taken the Fresnillo road Miramon encountered the division of Escobedo, and on giving battle Trevino appeared in the rear, just at the right time. The result was that Miramon's forces were completely annihilated. The Liberals made 1500 prisoners, took 25 cannon, besides $40,000 which Miramon carried in his chaise. The Imperialists had 400 killed and wounded, and it was by a mere miracle that Miramon himself escaped from being captured. He arrived at Aguas Calientes on the night of the 1st instant, accompanied by only ten officers.

General Marquez is said to have a force in Mexico city of 10,000 men, of which not more than 4000 are armed; they are all forced levies, and cannot, therefore, inspire much confidence. The force best organized is a corps which Oronoz took from Puebla—the 1st Light Infantry of Puebla. This body arrived at the capital on the 6th, and became disaffected the day after. Zamacona took 800 men from the garrison of Puebla, and pronounced for the Republic.

It is reported that as soon as the French troops leave the city of Mexico the Liberal forces in the vicinity are determined to attack the town, with every probability of success.

Last night's mail brought the news of another important triumph gained by the Republicans; but the particulars have not yet transpired. The Imperialist ex-Minister, General Tabera, with a brigade of about 800 men, on their way from Toluca to reinforce Mexico, were completely cut up by the Liberals, when they arrived on the 7th instant at the celebrated pass of Monte de las Cruces, losing more than 500 men in killed, wounded, and missing. He found it impossible to pass, and had to return to Toluca with very few of his followers.

Twelve hundred men of the French troops were to leave Vera Cruz in the transport Ionne on the 15th instant. Another transport was in sight of the port.

The Imperialist General Liceaga, commanding Guanajuato, was beaten by the Liberals chiefs Rincon, Gallardo, and Antillon, who immediately reoccupied the city.

Thus far, the synopsis of the Liberal accounts. Now, in fairness, let me give your readers the news from Imperialist sources. On comparing notes, some particulars are conflicting, which the Imperialists may possibly revise by next steamer.

The whole of the expeditionary force is to leave Vera Cruz without fail in the course of the first two weeks of March next.

Juarez arrived at Zacatecas on the 23d ult. with a reduced escort. His reception on the part of the inhabitants was not remarkable for any great show of enthusiasm. On the road from Durango he met the escort which was conveying Ortega as prisoner. He refusen to speak with the latter, and ordered him to be taken to San Luis, where Ortega will have arrived soon after. The money exacted of the mercantile classes by the Constitutional Government of the State amounted to one hundred thousand dollars.

The last accounts from San Luis state that a severe battle was fought in said town, wherein the Liberals are said to have lost all their ordnance, amounting to seventy-four pieces of artillery, besides small arms and ammunition, which reverse (in the Imperialists' estimation) "was by far greater than that sustained (by the Liberals) in the action of Zacatecas. On the other hand, it was reported that on the 1st instant a regular battle took place in San Jose de las Adarmes, between the forces of Escobedo and Miramon, in which affair the Imperialists suffered a signal defeat, attended with enormous losses.

In the papers of the 7th we find some remarks of *La Verdad* reproduced, wuich are to the following effect:—The Vera Cruz Custom House remains under the administration of the French agents, but not a word is said as to the subsequent disposal of it after the French troops may have embarked. The transfer to the imperialist authorities seems doubtful.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE TO THE LEGISLATURE ON THE SUBJECT.

The following extracts are from the message of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, relative to the recent outrages in the central counties upon Union citizens and returned soldiers. It was sent to the Kentucky Legislature on the 21st instant, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, FRANKFORT, February 21.—Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The recent repeated outrages and murders committed by lawless bands of men in some counties, who set themselves up as "regulators," and execute "lynch law," require that your attention should be directed to the inefficiency of existing laws to secure the punishment of these criminals. A band of these lawless men, claiming to number over one hundred, thoroughly organized, and assuming to take the regulation of society and government into their own hands, operating in Marion, Boyle, and adjoining counties, under the orders of "Judge Lynch," have become so emboldened by impunity that they publish their orders of banishment and of condemnation in the public journals. Disobedience of their lawless mandates is followed with speedy vengeance. Jails are forced by them, and their virtims ruthlessly torn from legal custody and murdered. Those standing on bail who are obnoxious to their murderous wrath are dragged from their homes and executed. They condemn without a hearing, and execute without a trial. The cold-blooded atrocity of their cruelties and murders must shock every manly bosom and arouse the indignation of all just men. Within the last few days, during the session of the Boyle Circuit Court, these murderers took from the jail of that county a man, there confined to answer an indictment, and hung him to death, within the limits of the town. Since that another has been hung in the neighborhood, who was standing up on bail. Good citizens, who denounce their lawless proceedings are being warned by them to leave the country, under penalty of their wrath. In Marion county many outrages have been perpetrated by them; recently they burned the dwelling house of an aged and exemplary citizen, because his son had resisted their authority, and made a successful defense against the party sent to arrest him. A gallant soldier was notified in one of their published orders to leave the country—his offense having been an expressed determination to stand by and defend a younger brother against the mob that had ordered him to leave under penalty of death.

Under existing laws no reward can be offered for the apprehension and conviction of these criminals, except upon "the petition" of the Circuit and County Judge of the county in which the crimes were committed. No such application has been made. As I cannot suppose the judges sanction or connive at this criminality, the conviction is enforced that the fear of personal danger restrains them from applying for rewards. The laws should be so amended as to meet this state of the case, and authorize the offering of rewards in such cases without awaiting the petition of the judge. The responsibility of making provision, by law, to meet this evil is with you. My duty to call your attention thereto is now performed.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

THE DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—The problem of ascertaining the exact difference of longitude between America and England, which has long engaged the attention of scientific men, has just been solved by the officers of the United States Coast Survey, under the personal supervision of Dr. Gould, of Cambridge. The Atlantic telegraph was employed in recording the observations. Early in September last Dr. Gould and his assistants sailed for Valentia bay, leaving Mr. Dean in charge at Heart's Content. A clock-pier and transit-block and a rude observatory were erected close to the telegraph building at Valentia, and after the preliminary observations for time and position, the astronomers were left to wait there patiently until chance should give a night clear on both sides of the Atlantic. This occurred on the 25th of October, and precisely at midnight (Greenwich time), the first signals were exchanged, the two observers, on the opposite sides of the ocean, with the eye at the instrument and the observing key, connected with the cable, in the hand, being enabled by telegraphic communication to record their observations at a distance of nearly 2000 miles. These exchanges went on successfully for five nights, and the difference of longitude between the two stations, or, in other words, between the extreme points of the Atlantic cable, was ascertained to be 2h. 51m. 56·5s.

GYMNASTIC EDUCATION.—A Paris letter in the *Nord* says it is contemplated to give greater importance to gymnastic exercises in all the colleges of France. Each of these establishments is provided with a gymnasium, and the pupils are furnished with a special dress, but the exercises, which at present take place once a week for an hour or more, are to be renewed more frequently. This modification, which cannot fail to be advantageous to the health of the children, will also prepare them for marching and military manœuvres, and render more easy the training as soldiers and the management of arms, which henceforth they will have to learn when they have reached the age for the conscription. The *enfans de troupe* in the line, and especially in the Guard and the Engineers, early habituated to render their bodies supple, are remarkable for their agility and physical address.

IRON IN SPAIN.—The *Almanaque Estadistico* of Madrid says:—"Several provinces in Spain possess iron mines, but the yield is inconsiderable, except in that of Biscay, where 66,467 tons of ore is annually extracted. Spain occupies the lowest rank among European nations in which iron is to be found."

PERILS OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING.—The *People's Gazette*, of Hanover, has been suppressed by the Prussian authorities, and the proprietors threatened with a fine of one thousand thalers for any attempt to reproduce it.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

THE AUSTRIAN DIET.

Movements of Non-German Members.

Board of Public Works for Cuba.

Wreck of a Vessel for Savannah

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

STEAMER DEUTSCHLAND AT NEW YORK

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, February 25 — Noon. — Despatches have been received here which state that all the non-German members in the Austrian Diet have united.

MADRID, February 25—Noon.—The Government of Spain will immediately form a Board of Public Works for Cuba.

QUEENSTOWN, February 25 — Noon. — The steamship Africa, from Boston, February 13, via Halifax, arrived here on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—Noon.—The Acadian, from Liverpool for Savannah, was lost on the Tuskar rock, off the coast of Ireland yesterday. No further particulars.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—Noon.—The Cotton market opened quiet and steady; the sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bales. Uplands, 14½d.

LONDON, February 25—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad, 37¾; Illinois Central, 77½; U. S. 5-20s, 73¾.

The First Debate on Reform.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, MONDAY, February 11.—Nothing of importance took place in the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, February 11.—The first Reform debate of the session came on. The House was overflowing in every part.

The paragraph of the Queen's speech referring to the representation of the people having been read at the table, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to give his promised explanation of the Ministerial views. He appealed to the House to divest themselves of all party spirit in dealing with the question of Reform.

The following are the resolutions to be moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of the Whole House, on Monday, February 25:—

This House having, in the last session, assented to the second reading of a bill entitled, "A bill to extend the right of voting at elections of members of Parliament in England and Wales," is of opinion:—

1. That the number of electors for counties and boroughs ought to be increased.

2. That such increase may best be effected by both reducing the value of the qualifying tenement and by adding other franchises not dependent on such value.

3. That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the laboring class, it is contrary to the Constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominating power over the rest of the community.

4. That the occupation franchise shall be based upon the principle of rating.

5. That the principle of plurality of votes, if adopted, would facilitate the isettlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis.

6. That it is expedient to revise the existing distribution of seats.

7. That in such revision it is not expedient that any borough now represented in Parliament should be wholly disfranchised.

8. That in revising the existing distribution of seats, this House will acknowledge as its main consideration the expediency of supplying representation to places at present not represented, and which may be considered entitled.

9. That it is expedient that provision should be made for the better prevention of bribery and corruptions at elections.

10. That it is expedient that the system of registration of county voters should be assimilated, as far as possible, to that which prevails in boroughs.

11. That it shall be open to every Parliamentary elector, if he think fit, to record his vote by means of a polling paper, duly signed and authenticated.

12. That provision be made for diminishing the distance which voters have to travel for the purpose of recording their votes, so that no expenditure for such purpose shall hereafter be legal.

13. That a humble address be presented to the Queen, praying her to issue a Royal Commission to form and submit to the consideration of Parliament, a scheme for new and enlarged boundaries of the existing Parliamentary boroughs where the population extends beyond the limits now assigned to such boroughs; and to fix, subject to the decision of Parliament, the boundaries of such other boroughs as Parliament may deem fit to be represented in this House.

The *Times*, in a leader, says:—

"The speech of Mr. Disraeli last night involved the loss of a night, and it will be well if it does not involve the loss of a session. Never had a secret been better kept than the ministerial plan of action. The curiosity and interest excited was extreme, and the revulsion consequent upon the meagre revelations was correspondingly excessive. Everything was done which an enemy would have desired, and if we may judge of the future conduct of Reform by the Ministry from this first effort, the hope of settling the question in this session depends upon the resolution of the House to take it out of the hands of the Administration, and to carry it through by their agency rather than under their guidance."

The Great Reform Demonstration in London.

The demonstration duly took place, and was perfectly successful. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic character, and all passed off quietly.

The Manchester Failures.

The Manchester *Guardian* says:—"The rumor of two large failures which has been current in Manchester some days back is said to be ture. One is that of a China house, and the other that of a New York firm, neither of whom have establishments in Manchester, although they are both connected with that market; the latter more particularly with Bradford."

Apprehended Riots at Chester.

About 500 to 800 men, supposed to be Fenians, arrived at Chester on Monday, mostly from Liverpool. The troops, volunteers, and police were immediately called out.

Nothing serious had occurred up to the present.

France.

A despatch from Paris says:—

"An order of the Minister of Agriculture has been issued, declaring that, as the cattle plague is extending in Belgium, all meat and carcasses of cattle are forbidden entry into or transit through France from across the French frontier from Dunkirk to the Rhine, near Lauterbourg."

Belgium.

A telegram from Brussels says:—"The Dutch Government is said to have declared its readiness to give every facility to the engineers appointed by England, France, and Prussia, to carry on separately their investigation with reference to the question of the barring of the Scheldt."

Hungary.

J. W. Grove will be appointed Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

Revolutionary pamphlets are being circulated in Pesth, but they have produced no effect among the inhabitants.

South Germany.

The Military Conference has agreed to adopt the Prussian military system, with the sole difference that the length of the periodical attendance at drill for the Landwehr will be shorter.

Austria.

A telegram from Vienna says:—The State Railway Company have invited subscriptions to an issue of 150,000 new obligations, applications for which must be made in Vienna on the 12th or 13th, and in other continental cities on the 12th. The obligations will be issued at 225f., and will bear 15f. interest, with annual drawings of 500f. The whole amount is to be redeemed within ninety-five years. The interest and sinking-fund are guaranteed.

It is stated that Professor Lasener has been offered the portfolio of Public Instructor, which he has accepted. Count Anton Auersperg, known as an author under the name of Anastasius Grun, has been summoned from Glatz to Vienna by telegraph. Rumors are current that Baron Schonerling will be appointed Minister of Justice, and Count Taaffe Minister of the Interior.

A despatch from Pesth says:—M. Deak has returned here. The statesmen who have been designated by the Government to form part of the Hungarian Ministry will leave for Vienna immediately.

Advices from Hermannstadt state that the Saxon portion of Transylvania are favorable to union with Hungary.

The North German Confederation.

A telegram from Berlin says:—The Plenipotentiaries assembled here to agree to the draft of a constitution for North Germany have held a conference. The deliberations of the conference were subsequently brought to a close, after which a farewell banquet was given, at which all the members of the Ministry were present.

The Federal Treaty was subsequently signed. The King gave the Plenipotentiaries a farewell audience. In compliance with the wishes of the Prussian Government, they will return to Berlin to be present at the opening of the North German Parliament.

The official *Gazette* publishes an article on the signature of the new Constitution, in which it says:—The different States have readily resigned a portion of their individual rights in favor of that common organization of Germany which will be the best guarantee for her security and national development. Prussia has only claimed such rights as are indispensable for her leadership of the Confederation. The article also comments upon the especially conciliatory attitude shown by Saxony throughout the conferences of the North German Plenipotentiaries.

The Principalities.

A telegram from Bucharest says:—The bill for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly has been agreed to by the Senate.

Prince Stirbey has left here on a special mission to the Austrian Government.

The Hospodar and his brother are expected to return to Bucharest immediately.

Italy.

A despatch from Florence announces that Signor Orisani has been chosen Reporter of the Committee on the Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation bill. He is instructed to oppose the bill. The Committee were unanimous in rejecting the political portion of the bill, while the financial portion was thrown out by 5 to 4 votes. A proposition was introduced to draw up a counter scheme.

Prussia and Saxony.

A telegram from Berlin says:—It is asserted that the Prussian troops will only evacuate Dresden when Prussia's authority to regulate the movements of all the Federal military forces shall have received indubitable and unconditional recognition.

The betrothal of the Princess Mary of Hohenzollern with the Count of Flanders will be celebrated in Berlin next May.

Turkey.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that a new Ministry has been formed.

Earthquake in Cephalonia.

A destructive earthquake had occurred in Cephalonia. Lixuri is reduced to ruins, and the loss of life is appalling. A vessel is about to leave Malta with provisions to relieve the sufferers.

China and Japan.

A telegram from Hong Kong says:—Arrangements for the formation of a native arsenal and dockyard at Foo-Chow are progressing favorably. The Mahommedan Rebels in Kiang-si have captured four towns. A large fire has occurred at Tien-tsin; the loss is estimated at 300,000 taels. Chinese registered as British subjects are forbidden to reside in the interior of China. Advices from Japan state that the rice riots at Yeddo had ceased. Prince Choisin had defeated the Daimio Kokura, and holds his ground against his opponents. Distrust exists among the Daimios, and they refuse to attend the proposed conference.

The answer of the Japanese Government in reference to the dollar question is favorable.

Australia.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—

Parliament meets January 17.

It is rumored that Francis McGregor, Vale, Burdon, and Miller will retire from the Cabinet.

Captain Gilmore proceeds to London to get a telegraph cable laid across Bass' Straits.

A despatch from Adelaide says:—

The bill for increasing the Governor's salary to £1000 has been carried in both Houses.

The new marriage bill was lost in the Assembly, but another measure will be introduced in the next session.

Parliament has adjourned, but will reassemble on January 2.

New Zealand.

Intelligence from New Zealand announces that the Maori King has signified his submission, and invited Governor Grey to visit him.

India.

BOMBAY, February 8.—Cotton firm; shipments of the week 32,800 bales. Exchange on London, 1s. 11⅝d. Freights, 40s.

CALCUTTA, February 7.—Exchange, 1s. 11¾d. Freights to England, 67s.

The Candian Insurrection.

A telegram received at Constantinople from Candia says that another body of Greek volunteers, 650 in number, had surrendered to the Turks, asking to be sent back to Greece. Coroneos and Zumbrakakis were almost entirely deserted.

Another telegram received from Athens gives a different account of the state of the insurrection, and asserts that Mustapha Pasha, on his return from Candia, was attacked and defeated by the Sphakiotes. It is further asserted, on Greek authority, that the insurgents have been victorious at Dilisi, Prasnero, and Anoghia. The same intelligence asserts that the Porte has invited the Cretans to send delegates to Constantinople.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.

The Slave Trade.

The Government is satisfied, from Commander Cooper's cruise around the Island of Cuba and the result of his inquiries, that no landing of negroes has taken place or expedition been fitted out for upwards of a year, the importation of coolies having, in a great measure, done away with slave labor.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann and His Senatorship Troubles—The Vacant Appeals Judgeship, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Governor Swann was at Washington on Saturday, for the supposed purpose of getting information regarding the current rumor that the Republican Senators in caucus had determined to eject him from his seat. Had this report been well founded, he had determined not to resign the Governorship of Maryland; but not being convinced of its truth, he will resign to-morrow, when Governor Cox will be inaugurated. A large number of persons will attend the inauguration.

Orville Horwitz, of Baltimore, will certainly be appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Appeals by Governor Cox.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 23.—The schooner Jane F. Durfee, Captain Huntley, from Fall river for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and reported having experienced a severe snow storm off the Capes of the Delaware on last Wednesday, and was compelled to run to the southward, making Hampton Roads for a harbor.

The steamship Saratoga, arriving at Norfolk yesterday from New York, reports having lost a sailor overboard, who was drowned before assistance reached him. His name was Charles Nelson.

The remains of the late Rev. C. A. Davis, chaplain of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, was buried yesterday with naval and Masonic honors. Rev. Dr. Haynes, of Portsmouth, delivered the funeral sermon, and a battalion of marines fired three volleys over his grave. He was interred at Grove Cemetery. The flags of the Hospital remained at half-mast during the day, and the bell of the Hospital was tolled in honor of his memory.

The brig Golden Lead, with a cargo of guano, from Navassa for Philadelphia, put into Norfolk for repairs.

A large fleet of vessels, wind bound, are detained in the harbor, the wind being from the southward and eastward.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The following is the condition of the Banks of this city for the week ending February 23:—

Loans increased	$4,692,866
Specie decreased	1,279,170
Deposits increased	2,348,055
Circulation increased	49,832
Legal-tenders decreased	1,489,045

Explosion of an Engine.

ALBANY, February 25.—An engine on the New York Central Railroad exploded while standing near the Broadway crossing. The engineer was seriously hurt, the others slightly. The engine was destroyed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 55⅞; Erie Railroad, 56¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Michigan Central, 107¼; Michigan Southern, 72⅞; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 116⅛; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 137½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅜; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109; new issue, 106⅜; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 109; sight bills, 109½. Gold closed at 138. Money is 6 per cent.

INCIDENT AT A MASKED BALL.—The Vienna journals relate a dramatic incident at a recent masked ball in that city. A young couple, finding their steps constantly dogged by a female figure in a black domino, were about to leave the theatre in order to escape from the espionage, when the stranger placed herself before them and dashed a vial of vitriol in the face of the gentleman. The domino on being arrested and unmasked proved to be a lady belonging to the aristocracy, and the wife of the young man whom she had thus disfigured; she had also just obtained a judicial separation from him. The face and neck of the husband were horribly burnt, and one eye was completely destroyed. The domino had also spilled so much of the liquid on her arm and hand that amputation became necessary.

NO REDRESS.—The following case has just come before the Civil Tribunal of Paris:—M. Stique deposited in the hands of an *agent de change*, M. Dolfus, the sum of 15,000 francs as security for any losses he might incur in speculations on the Bourse. These last not having been successful, and having absorbed the whole deposit, with the exception of 492 francs, M. Stique entered an action for the recovery of the 15,000 francs on the ground that the transaction came under the clause in the code which declares all gambling debts illegal. The court decided that as the money was deposited for a specific purpose, and as M. Stique did not allege any fraud, he could not recover, and condemned him to pay the costs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 25, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52½, closing at the former rate, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; Philadelphia and Wilmington at 54, no change; Norristown at 61½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129, a decline of ½; and Minehill at 56½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Ridge Avenue sold at 13, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20½; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 47½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26½ for Union, and 28 for Germantown.

Government bonds were firmly held. 1864 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; and July, 1865, 5-20s at 106¾, no change. 101½ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅝ for August 7·30s; and 111 for old 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½, no change; and old do. at 96½, no change.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment. Commercial sold at 56½; 103¼ was bid for Seventh National; 232 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was little or nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32¼ for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 54¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 137⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s '65 Jy cp c	107⅝	100 sh Read R	s30. 52
$4100 do. '64	105¾	12 do.	trans. 52⅝
$3500 U S 7-30s	Je. 105⅝	50 do.	52⅝
$1700 City 6s, New	101¾	25 do.	trans. 52⅝
$1400 do.	101¾	12 sh Penna R	56⅛
$600 Lehigh 6s '84	91	50 do.	b5. 56⅛
$200 Mr C P R Loan	97	25 do.	56⅛
$2500 C & Am 6s, '89	95	40 sh Leh V	62
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¼	120 sh Wilm'n R	54
$2000 do.	100	25 sh Ridge Av R	13
9 sh Com'l Bk	56¼		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110¾@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108¼@108½; do. new, 106¼@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105½@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138@138¼; Silver 4s and 5s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼; do., September, 1865, 10⅜; do. October, 1865, 10⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 25.—There is no falling off in the demand for prime Cloverseed, but other descriptions are neglected; sales of 1000 bushels old at $7 25; and new at $8@8·55. 400 bushels of Timothy were taken from second-hands at $3·75. Flaxseed is selling at $3·25@3·30.

In Bark nothing doing. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market is excessively dull, but prices remain without quotable change. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants; sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 200 barrels at the former figure; and $14·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; we quote at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat of choice quality, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·65; Southern do. at $2·63@2·70. Rye may be quoted at $1·32@1·35 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and prices are lower; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 98c. in store, and 99c.@$1 afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels at 57 cents.

Whisky. Nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $1@1·59.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 25.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, at about former rates. 1750 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16½@17c. for extra, 15@16c. for fair to good, and 12@14c. per pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

81	head	Owen Smith, Western, 15@16.
65	"	A. Christy & Bro., Chester co., 15½@16½.
67	"	P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9 gross.
125	"	P. Hathaway, Chester co., 8½@9½, do.
80	"	James Kirk, Chester county, 15@17.
125	"	James McFillen, Western, 8@9½ gross.
55	"	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9, do.
30	"	Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 15@16.
141	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16½.
250	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
60	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 13@14.
55	"	H. Chain, Penna., 14@16.
85	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
50	"	L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
75	"	Hape & Co., Chester county, 15@16½.
55	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 14@16½.
96	"	Alexander & Co., Chester co., 12@16½.
40	"	J. Kulp, Pennsylvania, 5@6½ gross.
41	"	J. Seldomridge, Western, 15@16½.

Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $70@90 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were in demand at an advance; 4000 head arrived and sold at from 6½@8½c. ₱ pound gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand; 2800 head sold at the different yards at from $10 to $11·25 ₱ 100 lbs. nett.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 25.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Jacob C. Thompson, Vansant, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Hoboken, Captain.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Restless, Hancock, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Fargo, 3 days from Charleston, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Virginia, Smithers, from Richmond, and 24 hours from Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed barque Eureka, from Liverpool, off Bombay Hook at 11 A. M. yesterday, coming up under canvas.
Barque Union, Merrill, 5 days from New York, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Fredonia, Thompson, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to captain.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with oats to James Barratt.
Schr Sarah & Mary, Truax, 2 days from Dover, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewell, hence, at Antwerp 9th inst.
Ship Glasgow, Card, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 9th inst.
Ship Matterhorn, Curtis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship Warrior, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 9th inst., and anchored at Deal 11th.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship E. C. Knight, Fuller, from Washington, at New York yesterday.
Steamship City of Lawrence, Day, from Wilmington, Del., at New York yesterday.
Barque Advance, Crosby, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th inst.
Barque Lizzie Morrow, Fraser, hence, at Antwerp 9th inst.
Brig Lizzie & Kate, Fall, hence, at Antwerp 9th inst.
Schr Lottie Blot, Erdicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 18th inst.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Eliza Neill, Studman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.
A despatch from Melbourne, received by the steamship Deutschland, at New York yesterday, says:—The following gold ships have sailed during the month:—Anglesey, with 11,500 oz.; Red Rover, with 6000 oz.; Bruce, with 62,500 oz.; and Essex, with 375 oz. (?)

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 24. — Arrived, steamship Deutschland, Wessels, from Bremen 16th inst.
Steamship Alabama, Deakon, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana.
Steamship Havana, Whitman, from New Orleans.
Steamship G. Crowell, Valil, from New Orleans.
Steamship H. Livingston, Baker, from Savannah.
Ship J. S. DeWolf, Durham, from Liverpool.
Ship Republik, Schmidt, from Bremen.
Ship Delphin, Douglass, from Baltimore.
Barque Maryland, Steffens, from Buenos Ayres.
Brig Johanna, Peters, from Montevideo.
Brig Lorenz, Breckwoldt, from Cuidad Bolivar.
Brig S. E. Kennedy, Duncan, from Belize.
Brig Gipsy, Davis, from St. Croix.
Brig Renshaw, Smith, from Nuevitas.
Brig John Sherwood, Berry, from Mobile.
Schr Jane Wheaton, Decent, from Patras.
Schr Grand Pre, Angus, from Ponce, P. R.
Schr Sarah H. Merrill, Rowe, from Baracoa.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Expected Veto.

From the Times.

Opinion at Washington accepts as a certainty the veto of the Reconstruction bill. The President's recorded opinions are so widely at variance with its principles and provisions that any other course could hardly be expected. He could not sign it without either distinctly surrendering his views of constitutional right or convicting himself of flagrant inconsistency. A veto will in this instance be the legitimate result of his position, and will occasion no surprise.

But though Mr. Johnson finds himself unable to concur with the Congressional majority, it does not follow that his veto of a bill which will nevertheless become law should aggravate the quarrel to which he is a party. It is in this connection that the forthcoming message will be looked for with anxiety. Much depends upon its tone. For it is competent to the President, while vetoing the bill, to mitigate hostility and impart faith in his purposes, or by an ill-judged display of temper to widen the breach that separates him from Congress.

We trust that a journal which is sometimes supposed to speak for the President does not reflect his mind in its comments on the measure now before him. "It sets aside the Constitution and Supreme Court of the United States," declares the journal referred to, "disregards all civil authorities and laws, and confers absolute power, unlimited and uncontrolled by men, upon the President." A veto message might be written in this strain very easily, we admit. The reproduction of parts of former messages, and of arguments embodied in many speeches, would cover the ground completely. But what good could a document thus conceived by any possibility effect? What benefit would follow the presentation of a view with which the country is familiar, and the tenor of which it has emphatically repudiated? If the aim were to prove that Mr. Johnson can be tenacious unto obstinacy, and unyielding to a degree that might be construed into defiance, well, a veto message of this sort would be just the thing. But the effect of it would inevitably be mischievous. It would afford plausible ground for the belief that the President cares more for the predilections of the excluded States than for the earnest, controlling convictions of the States that compose the Government. And it would strengthen the hands of the extremists, who assail the integrity of Mr. Johnson as an administrator of laws enacted—as will be this reconstruction measure—over his veto.

The time calls for a message of quite a different nature, and recent reports, attributing to the President a desire to come to terms, encourage the hope that the task will be performed in a conciliatory mood. If he cannot approve the method of reconstruction which the bill provides, at least he may recognize it as the method under which alone the Southern States may now be reconstructed. If he must regret the conditions it imposes, the penalties it enforces, and the delay it entails, at any rate he may withhold indignation in the presence of the large majorities whose votes will place it on the statute-book despite his dissent. In other words, we submit that Mr. Johnson not only may, but should, so shape the expression of his non-concurrence that it shall neither reveal anger in his own mind nor arouse anew anger in Congress or the country. He may not be able to come up to the point reached by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but he may advantageously follow that Senator in his acceptance of the situation. Not a change of opinion, but a frank, convincing and conciliatory acknowledgment of the great facts of the case, is what the country is entitled to expect from its President. Nothing was ever gained by a persistent "kicking against the pricks," and certainly Mr. Johnson can gain nothing now. His worst enemies are they who would have him renew his controversy with Congress when vetoing this bill.

Besides, it is important that he should inspire confidence in his efforts to make the Reconstruction law effective. His assailants have imputed to him neglect if not criminality in the execution of laws of a cognate character passed over his veto. These imputations have been to some extent disproved by late official statements on the subject. For our part, we have always considered them the result of partisan malignity. The President, however, now has an opportunity of counteracting them yet further, by coupling his dissent from the Reconstruction bill with an explicit promise that its provisions shall be applied to the best of his ability. Such a promise will be decisive as against those who seek to prejudge his action by a general allegation of bad faith.

The Opportunity and the Way to Salvation for President Johnson.

From the Herald.

The Southern Reconstruction bill which is now before Mr. Johnson may be considered as the death-blow to his peculiar policy, veto or no veto. But he has still an opportunity of recovering his lost popularity in a great measure, and perhaps altogether, by taking a comprehensive and statesmanlike course with regard to the tariff, our national finances, and the currency and bank questions. Any one of these questions, taken separately, affords ample scope for this purpose if handled in a masterly manner; but if a statesman equal to the task would take up the whole in accordance with popular sentiment and sound principles, he would make himself the foremost man of the day, and acquire lasting fame. No one is in so favorable a position to do this as the President. Here he may have an opportunity of using the veto power most usefully and effectively; but he can, also, in his messages to Congress, and particularly in his message to the new Congress in March, lay down such a policy as the mass of the people will cordially approve and Congress will not venture to defeat.

The great political question of the time, the reconstruction and restoration of the South, has passed out of his hands. Congress, which is all-powerful in the matter, has rejected his work. His quarrel with that body upon this political issue has brought him to the verge of ruin, with the sword of impeachment suppended over his head. Making a virtue of necessity, he may save himself from impeachment and removal by bowing to the will of Congress; but he would make no capital by that alone—the merit of his acquiescence in what he could not prevent would be regarded as of a very negative character, and he would be rather considered as continuing in office only by sufferance. The day has gone by when he might have hoped to regain his position on the Southern question. Congress is conscious of possessing the power, with or without him, to carry through its own policy. The only thing he can do and ought to do, is to make no useless resistance, and faithfully execute the laws which Congress may pass for the reconstruction of the South. In this way he will not be responsible for what a superior power may ordain, and will be doing his duty simply and constitutionally in executing the laws. Thus he may remain in office to take up and recommend other great measures. Within the two years of his unexpired term he may do much good and acquire a solid reputation.

The main questions to which he should turn his attention, as we have said before, are those of the tariff, our national finances and the national banks.

As to the new Tariff bill, we do not use too strong a term by calling it positively infamous. It is made by and for the interest of a few manufacturers. The mass of the people are to be more heavily taxed than ever for the sake of an insignificant portion of the population. Every laboring man, the great body of tradespeople, and the vast agricultural interests of the whole country, have to pay from thirty to fifty per cent. more on almost everything they use or consume than they used or ought to pay. The revenue is much too large, and an average reduction of thirty per cent. might be made. With the increased consumption, diminished cost of collecting duties, especially if the revenue were to be raised chiefly on a few articles of luxury in general use, and with the consequent increase of exportation of our own products, the present burdens could be reduced fully the amount named. The revenue would be ample with such a change in the tariff.

The changes made in the present bill, compared with the existing tariff, are not in favor of the consumer, except in a very small way, while nearly all the modifications are greatly in favor of a few manufacturers. The burdens are increased on the whole instead of being reduced. The measure is very unpopular, particularly throughout the great West. The press, of all shades of opinion, in that mighty section of the country denounce it in the severest terms. The radical newspapers are as denunciatory as the Democratic. However much cohesion there may be in the dominant Republican party on reconstruction or other purely political questions, the Republicans of the East and West are widely divided on this one. Should Mr. Johnson adopt a determined anti-high tariff policy he will not find the party united against him. The New England Republicans may be very bitter; but those of the West, as well as the bulk of the people everywhere, will be with him. Here, then, is a golden opportunity which he ought to seize at once.

The President has also a fine field for the exercise of statesmanship in the national finances. Economy and retrenchment are imperatively demanded. Congress and the departments have been and are recklessly extravagant with the people's money. Hundreds of millions are looked upon and squandered with less concern than a few millions were five or six years ago. Washington is the hot-bed of corrupt schemes and jobs. Let the President expose these, and point out the way of safety from them. The revenue should be brought down to the lowest point, and strict economy should be recommended in explicit terms. The national debt should be consolidated, and be of a uniform character, with a reduced rate of interest, all in lawful money. A sinking fund, perpetual and inviolable, should be established with a view to liquidate the entire debt in thirty or forty years. Such are the chief features in our finances to which Mr. Johnson might devote his attention with credit to himself and great good to the country. There is already a large party in Congress, and a much larger one proportionately in the country, ready to aid him in the work.

Last, but not least, let him take decided ground against the abominable system of national banks. The old Bank of the United States, which Jackson squelched, was a pigmy compared with this gigantic monopoly and dangerous political machine. There never was in the history of any country before such a dangerous system. The so-called national banks take directly from the Government over twenty millions of dollars a year; that is, the Government has granted them the profits of a circulation worth that, all of which could be saved to the Treasury. The banks give nothing whatever in return for this; it is an absolute gratuity to a few capitalists. So far from the national bank circulation being a benefit, the public would much prefer and be far better off with a uniform currency of Government lawful money. Why, then, should we squander upwards of twenty millions a year upon these institutions? But this is not the only evil. The banks are fast absorbing and soon will absorb all the profits of industry throughout the country. The industrious classes will become merely the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the bank capitalists and monopolists. The enormous dividends of the banks show how rapidly we are tending to such a state of things. Besides, these associations will in a short time become the supreme power in the republic. Through their wealth and influence they will be able to make Presidents and Congresses and control the legislation of the country. Now is the time, before they consolidate their power, to break them up. Here, again, is a fine opportunity for Mr. Johnson to restore his popularity. If he does not find himself equal to handling these questions in a large and comprehensive manner, he should call to his aid the first talent in the nation. There is ability enough among us. Let it be sought and used. Let us have such a message from him on these important matters as will arouse the country and rally the people to support his new, grand, and statesmanlike policy, and his administration may still be a great success.

Our Financial Dangers.

From the Tribune.

A very proper complement of the late proceedings in Congress on the currency question, is the proposition of Mr. Davis of the House, a member from New York, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue legal-tenders, not bearing interest, to redeem the 7·30 loans due this year and the next. This proposition was offered by Mr. Davis after the passage of the bill for the issue of $100,000,000 of greenbacks, but a single objection was sufficient to arrest the consideration of his resolution. Proposing to pay the 6 per cent. compounds in this way, naturally suggests paying off the remainder of our national liabilities in the same manner. It certainly would be a great saving of interest to adopt Mr. Davis' scheme. We are paying $50,000,000 a year interest on our 7·30s. Why shouldn't we save it by paying them off, bodily, in legal-tenders? They are payable in currency, and are not greenbacks currency, and legal-render currency? We are told on all sides that nothing can be better, as a basis of banking, as an instrument of trade, as a currency for the people, than Uncle Sam's promises to pay.

They are claimed to be just as good as gold dollars, or silver dollars, for all the purposes for which money is required for our internal trade. And we are sometimes told it by men who are not positive fools on the subject. We have been complained of for styling our national bank system "a rotten system," because it is based on lying promises to pay. Now, here is a proposition which tests the soundness of our criticism. If the legal-tender notes are as good as is alleged, why not pay off the 7·30 loan in them, as proposed by Mr. Davis? Why pay $50,000,000 a year interest on this loan when we can easily get rid of such a burdensome tax? If the legal-tender notes of the United States are just as good as coin for our internal trade and business, as we are told—if they are in fact money—then we cannot have too many of them, for no people under heaven can have too much money. The argument is irresistible that not only is it a good thing to have the 7·30s paid in greenbacks, but it is the very best thing for everybody to have them so paid. And when we shall have paid the 7·30s, we have only to pass one more legal-tender act, and under it pay off our 5-20s by the same process.

When we have done this, we shall have realized the logical results of the inflation policy, supported by the thirty majority of the House in its vote of Thursday last. If this policy is sound for one single step, it is sound for every similar step in the same direction, until you fetch up by paying your whole loan, the entire national indebtedness, in irredeemable promises to pay. And we say to the holders of the national loan, and of every form and description of the national obligations drawing interest, that the logical result of the action of the inflationists in the House of Representatives is the utter destruction of those securities by their conversion into worthless paper money. There is no end to the mischief which can be wrought by the vicious principle of the inflationist—that the irredeemable legal-tender note of the Government is money, or is as good as money for any purpose under heaven. We say that in its irredeemable state it is a worthless rag, a transparent swindle, a glaring lie; and the whole fabric of trade, commerce, industry, speculation, banking, based on it, is a rotten fabric, resting on rotten supports, and liable to crumble and go down in one universal crash.

The more especially, we say, is this true when the whole superstructure and foundation rest on a reckless majority of spoiliators in Congress. The inflationists need not tell us they do not mean this and they do not mean that. They do not know what they mean. Their error and their vice is that they trust themselves to the guidance of an unsound principle which leads them, *nolens volens*, willing or unwilling, straight down the precipice of individual and national bankruptcy. They hold that to be security which is not security. They hold that to be money which is not money. They bedevil themselves and bedevil the country with the idea that the irredeemable paper money of the Government is a blessing. Following the lead of these false and pernicious ideas, they reason and they act accordingly. Adopting the vicious principle that a small inflation is a good thing, they pave the way for a large inflation as a better.

If the holders of the Government securities do not wish to see these securities substantially repudiated, and themselves stripped, they have got to send somebody to Congress besides inflationists, whose ideas and whose measures lead directly to this result. The country must be made to realize that irredeemable paper money is a bold swindle, by whomsoever issued, and is a disgrace to its utterer; and that they who would increase its volume, or prolong its existence a day, except under the pressure of a dire national necessity—a necessity which has long since ceased to exist in this country—are as much public enemies as they who would conspire for the national ruin in any other manner.

The people have suffered enough from the evils of a depreciated currency to insist on the demand for its extinction. The vast body of consumers have been long subjected to inordinate prices through the powerful combinations of gigantic speculators dealing in and controlling all articles of consumption, and especially the necessaries of life. These speculative combinations are supported by the banks, who earn their exorbitant profits by issuing endless promises to pay, which they are never called upon to redeem; and thus they become co-conspirators with these plunderers upon the public. The banks are no longer administered for the purpose of facilitating commercial operations by legitimate loans. Released from all obligation to pay, except in paper promises, they issue their notes, they afford their credit, they grant their aid to bloated speculations on stocks and on commodities of every kind and description. And still, not content with the enormous and ruinous agencies of inflation now controlled by them, they, and the operators they sustain, besiege Congress for such additional means of prosecuting their illegitimate, oppressive, and dangerous courses, as is afforded by the additional grant of the one hundred millions of greenbacks voted by the House on Thursday.

We warn all concerned that the way of the transgressor is hard. This sort of thing cannot long go on. The banks and the speculators may have their way for a time, but the day will come when the loose principles now avowed by their representatives, and the lying pretenses on which they operate, namely, that a promise may be disregarded without shame, and that the shadow is as good as the substance, will work their own disgrace and destruction. Every solvent man and every solvent institution in the country is deeply interested in maintaining the idea that there is and can be no mercantile honor and no national financial credit inseparable from strict fidelity to pecuniary engagements. How far we have wandered and are wandering from this inflexible standard we forget to remember, in the midst of this rolling, inundating sea of lying promises to pay which the country has consented for these past few years to dignify with the name of money. The people have become debauched with its demoralizing influences, and both individual and national credit is in danger of going down before the influences and ideas it has created in the great crisis upon which the country is now entering in its financial and industrial concerns. The cloud on the horizon may be yet no bigger than a man's hand. We have intimated what shape it may take, and indeed is likely to take, unless by common consent we are all willing to unite in the declaration that all irredeemable promises to pay, whether bank promises or Government promises, are alike audacious swindles and glaring lies, disgracing their utterers, and which must be relentlessly pursued and proclaimed as such, till they are driven out of existence.

What Will the South Do?

From the World.

From all that we know of the temper and views of the Southern people, there is little risk of error in predicting that they will take no steps towards reorganizing their State Governments under the Military Reconstruction bill. It is needless to recapitulate the grounds of this opinion, for they are sufficiently well known. It is for those whose local position and habitual intercourse with the Southern mind give them better opportunities of judging, to decide whether the present attitude of the South is so fixed that no lapse of time nor conjuncture of events can shake or change it. If so, the policy of the South is simple and clear, and their advantages for parrying the intended coercion not inconsiderable. But unless this immovable and indivisible fixity of purpose can be counted on with a degree of assurance amounting o certainty, the sooner a new line of action is chalked out the better for all. In other words, if the South has any reason to distrust its own firmness, it had better yield in 1867 than at some future time.

This point is of such fundamental concern that we trust we shall be pardoned for bringing it clearly into the foreground. The interests involved are of such momentous magnitude, that it would be a fatal blunder for the Southern people to mistake transient wilfulness for immovable determination. If the South is *ever* to accept of negro suffrage; if it is *ever* to reorganize its State Governments under Federal dictation; if it is *ever* to ratify the pending Constitutional amendment as a condition of restoration, there are manifest advantages in not postponing till another year what they may be brought to do at last. We are far enough from advising that the South should voluntarily submit to flagrant injustice and humiliating subjugation. On the question whether they will give in or stand out, we will at present say nothing. But as between submission now and submission at some future time (supposing future submission to be possible), our views are so clear, and rest upon grounds that seem to us so solid, that we should fail in our duty if we withheld them.

Whatever may be the ultimate basis on which this great controversy is settled, there must be advantages in the early adoption of that basis. The crippled business interests of the South ought to be lifted out of the stagnation caused by the existing uncertainty. To postpone reconstruction under Sherman's bill for the sake of restoration under the simple, unamended Constitution, would be wise and reasonable delay. But to postpone reconstruction on the new plan to adopt the same or some similar plan three or five years hence, would be short-sighted, passionate folly. Every year of military government puts back the recuperation of the South, and (what is worse) accustoms the Federal Government and the Northern people to the dangerous practice of domination. The losses and dangers thus entailed may be reasonably accepted in the persistent pursuit of compensating ends; but not gratuitously—not as a halting place at which the South only loses time, property, and quiet, to enter at last on the same repudiated path. As between the Sherman bill pure and simple, and the Sherman bill plus several years of additional distraction, a reasonable people should not hesitate.

If the Southern States are ever to reorganize under the Sherman bill, they should do so this year, and thereby gain the advantage of participating in the Presidential election. If they form new State Constitutions during the summer and autumn, and present them to Congress for acceptance at next winter's session, their sixty or seventy votes may determine the result. But postponement till next year would shut them out completely, and might be the means of subjecting them to four years more of radical tyranny. If they should reorganize next year, their Constitutions could not be submitted to Congress for approval until after the Presidential election is past. The South has a far deeper stake than any of us at the North in rescuing the Government from radical control, and their electoral votes would in all probability turn the scale. We do not advise the Southern people to seize this advantage if they feel sure of an ultimate triumph by other means; but unless they are unchangeably confident and united, they had better not let go a bird in the hand to try what luck they will have in beating the bush.

As to negro suffrage, which we suppose to be the most odious feature of the new scheme, the same mode of reasoning is applicable. If negro suffrage can be permanently prevented, there is sense in fighting it; but if the South is to concede it at last, it would be better to accept it at once. Whatever may be the ultimate decision, it seems tolerably certain that during the provisional period, while the South is held under martial law, there will be no negro suffrage anyway. In every State except South Carolina the whites outnumber the blacks, and if they are united they can elect all the officers. It is the purpose of the radicals to create a schism in the white vote, and, by reinforcing their own part of it with the negroes, to control the elections. If the Southern people promptly accept the situation, they can frustrate this design. If there *must* be negro suffrage (as there will be at least during the period of military rule), it is preferable to make the best of what cannot be helped. It is better to welcome the negro vote *and control it*, than by ineffectual resistance to sour and exasperate the negro mind, and thus surrender it as a political tool into the hands of the radicals. The interest of the negroes is the interest of their section, and they can easily be made to perceive it. A tax of three cents a pound on cotton is as bad for the black cotton-grower as for the white. A protective tariff raising the price of goods for the benefit of Yankee manufacturers, tends to clothe negroes in rags as well as to impoverish their white neighbors. The skill of the Southern politicians will enable them to control the negro vote as easily as they have always controlled the white vote, provided they begin in season, before the radicals manipulate the negro mind into subserviency, and inoculate it with hatred of the white majority. This consideration loses its force if negro suffrage is to be but temporary; but if it is to be finally acquiesced in by the Southern people, the sooner the better.

We do not doubt that, in the end, the Southern people could baffle the radicals by simple, steady persistence. But for this policy to prevail, they must be substantially unanimous. Mere perseverance without unity will profit nothing. If the Southern people split on this question, the dissenting minority will unite with the negroes and, with them, soon become a majority, reorganize the State, and get admitted to Congress. Whether this can be permanently prevented we are no judges, and our Southern fellow-citizens are. It all depends upon whether the whole Southern people are sound to the core and inflexibly resolute. If enough of them finally yield to make with the negroes a majority, all the intermediate opposition will be a loss of time, temper, quiet, and material prosperity, without any compensating advantage. They ought either to stand firm and stand together, or else take time by the forelock and make the best of what cannot be helped. If they are going to bluster now and yield by-and-by, they will draw upon themselves the evils of both lines of policy, and secure the advantages of neither.

—The Company known as the North German Lloyd propose to open a regular steam communication between Baltimore and Bremen, calling at Southampton.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1 50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 33 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some specia lots containing 500 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 ;50 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No 628 ARCH Street.

1 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

FURNISHING GOODS.—WE WILL OFFER this morning the following goods, all of which have been bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold much under regular prices, viz.:—Good all-linen 10-4 Sheeting, for $1·38 per yard; 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 do., of every fineness, and extra weight; Pillow Linens, all qualities and widths; Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, Ladies' Linens; Table Linens in great variety, at 50, 65, 75, $1, and up to $5 per yard; Napkins; Towels, from 12½c. to $2 each; Nursery Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Star Linen, Floor Linens, Bureau Covers; Marseilles Quilts, from $1 to $25 each; Bridal Quilts, Colored Quilts, Woollen Quilts; Heavy Comfortables, of our own make, $2·50 each, for sale by the hundred or single one; A 1 Wool Blankets, that cost $2·80 per pair, for $2·20 per pair; Blankets that were $35 per pair, for $15 per pair; Blankets for $2·50 per pair; Muslin Sheetings of all kinds; Muslin by the piece at wholesale prices, and a good assortment of White Goods.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
2 23 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Studjon the stepes in the pelsin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY

AT THE

CABLE BANQUET,

AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Aitin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

[No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.

Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.

ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

6 10] No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpots, Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 17 stuthfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

PRISON INSPECTION. — Governor Geary has forwarded the following commion to the Prison Agent, Mr. William J. Mullen, authorizing him to visit the various prisons of the State. Mr. Mullen has been commissioned in a like manner by all the Governors for the last thirteen years:—

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to the agents of the prisons, to the Sheriffs of counties, and to the keepers of Penitentiaries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the bearer, William J. Mullen, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is the appointed agent of the Public Board of Inspection of the Philadelphia County Prison, and of the well-known benevolent society for the amelioration of the miseries of public prisons, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. You are requested to give him access to all prisoners under your charge, and to afford him all proper facilities in obtaining such information as will be useful in the prosecution of his benevolent purposes.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirteenth of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

"By the Governor. F JORDAN,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The Commission was accompanied by the following letter:—

"DEAR SIR:—By request of the Governor, I have the honor to inclose you a renewal of your appointment as Prison Agent. In the hope it may facilitate your benevolent labor, I am, most respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"F. JORDAN,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

OUR FIREMEN.—A committee of twenty-two members of the Fairmount Engine Company visited Reading on Friday last, for the purpose of presenting a new hose carriage to the Liberty Fire Company of Reading. The committee met with a warm and generous reception. They returned to the city on Saturday evening.

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company intend presenting to the Empire of Lancaster a card of thanks, surrounded by a gilt frame, with various fire emblems upon it.

There were but ten fires during last week, all of a very trifling character.

The house of the Robert Morris Hose Company has recently been repainted and thoroughly repaired. It now presents a very handsome appearance.

The steam fire engines belonging to the West Philadelphia Hose and the West Philadelphia Engine Companies will have a friendly trial on Friday afternoon next, at Fairmount Park.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Robert Morris Hose Company:—President, James L. Helmbold; Vice-President, T. B. Young; Secretary, A. H. Hamilton; Treasurer, William Elliott; Assistant Secretary, George W. Kroll.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.—A man named C. C. Baker was picked up on Saturday evening by a police officer at the corner of Front and Richmond streets, in the Sixteenth Ward, laboring under the influence, as was supposed, of liquor. He was taken to the Station House, where he died yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination being made by Dr. Shapleigh, disclosed the fact that death was caused by enlargement of the heart. The Coroner then held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Baker was formerly a police officer. He lived in Manheim alley, in the Seventeenth Ward, and leaves a wife and family.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of a man named Thomas Lacompte, aged 40 years, who died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 133 Brown street. The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.—A short time since this Institution celebrated its first anniversary. It was opened for inmates April 17, 1866. Two boys were placed in the Home on the day of its dedication, and from that time the number has increased to 75 boys—all but two, orphans of soldiers. Nearly all the children are under twelve years of age, and regularly in attendance at school. Six or eight are over that age, and have positions in stores and offices. The provision made for each child by the State is $110 per annum.

The managers say that $2000 per year additional is required to render the Institution self-supporting, and they depend upon the free-will offerings of our citizens to make up that amount.

BURNING OF A SHUTTLE FACTORY.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered on the first floor of R. Sergeson's shuttle manufactory, back of No. 933 Charlotte street. Before the flames were extinguished the stock, machinery, and lumber stored in the building were considerably damaged by fire and water. An insurance of $5000 will cover the loss. The building, a four-story brick structure, owned by Maria Sergeson, was not much injured.

EFFECTS OF RIDING ON THE FRONT PLATFORM.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a lad named Charles Fraley, aged fourteen years, and who resides at No. 1324 Vienna street, fell from the front platform of a passenger car, at Cedar street and Lehigh avenue, and broke his leg.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6·40	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	5·48	HIGH WATER	6·15

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour rom the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	PHILADELPHIA. D.	H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	1·15 ev.	1·08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8·39 ev.	8 32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2·40 ev.	2·33 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6·31 mo.	6·24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Feb. 2
C.of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 8
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Feb. 13
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C.of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W.Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Corsica	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
H.Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 76 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; off Cape Hatteras, experienced heavy gales from NW.; off Hunting Island, passed quantities of burned timber.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, 32 days from London, with chalk and old iron to captain.

Br. brig B. Smith, Godfrey, from Matanzas, via Newport, R. I., with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, St. Marys, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. May, May, Portland, via New Castle, Del., do.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Sagus, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. G. Craig, Craig, Portland, via Wilmington, Del., Warren, Gregg & Morris.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr A. May, May, from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from New York, with barley, etc., to captain.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Portland, with headings to Isaac Hough & Co.
Schr Reindeer, Draper, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Hunter, Rogers, 48 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 22—6 P. M.—Ship Tamerlane, for Bremen; barques Tubal Cain, for Trinidad; Cornwallis, for Antwerp; brig Waverley, for Rio Janeiro; schrs Mary Mankin, for Cardenas; John Griffith and Emily Porter, for Boston; Fanny K. Shaw and J. Elliott, for Charleston, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. The schrs Albert Thomas, from St. Marks for New York; Rebecca Florence, from Baltimore for Boston; W. E. Leggett, from New York for Accomac; and Palana, from do. for Hog Island, are at the Breakwater, with a large fleet of schooners. Schr James Young, from Philadelphia for Boston, dragged ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen this morning, and at high tide had four feet water in her hold. A steam-pump and other wrecking material will be sent to her to-morrow morning by the Wrecking Company at this place. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nora, Johnson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 7th inst.
Steamship Alliance, Kelley, hence, at Charleston Friday afternoon.
Steamship Delaware, Thompson, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Norfolk 22d inst.
Barque Alex. McNeill, Andrews, for Swansea, sailed from Bremerhaven 4th inst.
Barque James M. Churchill, Hutchinson, hence, remained at Buenos Ayres Dec. 26.
Barque Capello, Christoffer, hence, at Hamburg 3d instant.
Barque Sheffield, Murray, hence for Bristol, sailed from Falmouth 7th inst.
Brig Margaretha, Thesing, for Philadelphia, at Newcastle 7th inst.
Brig Lizzie & Kate, Fall, hence for Antwerp, was off Dungeness 7th inst.
Schr M. McNeill, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst.
Schr Mersey, Smith, hence for Rotterdam, anchored at Deal 7th inst.
Schr W. L. Springs, Steelman, for Galveston, sailed from Key West 9th inst.
Schr C. McDonald, West, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence for Marblehead, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, from Winterport for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 20th inst.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst.
Schr C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 20th inst.
Schr M. Brewer, Pease, for Belfast, to load for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 14th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS........Directress
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THIS MOST ESTIMABLE TROUPE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 25,
Will be produced (in consequence of numerous demands at the Box Office and the general desire of the public),
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
WEDNESDAY—FRA DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY—MARITANA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. PETER RICHINGS.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
NEW OPERA, PRESENTATION AND CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE,
and last appearance of the Troupe.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.
SECOND WEEK
AND POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who, during the past six nights, has achieved a most TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
To commence with the Spectacular Drama in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde, Henri St. Alme, Hamet ....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Mohammed........Mr. J. A. HERNE
To be followed by the Musical Burletta of JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs........Miss HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with the POST OF HONOR.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 27, BENEFIT MATINEE TO MR. ALFRED ROBERTS.
See extra advertisement elsewhere.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, MISS KATE REYNOLDS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE GREAT ACTOR, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TWO YEARS,
MONDAY EVENING, February 25,
when he will perform his renowned character of HAMLET.
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS as........LAERTES
The Tragedy will be mounted in the magnificent manner peculiar to this Theatre, combining its famous scenery, furniture, costumes, and appointments.
TUESDAY—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT — WILD OATS and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, February 25,
and every night till further notice, will be presented the great play of
"OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES, MOONLIGHT MARCH OF TROOPS, A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST, AND
Mrs. JOHN DREW as........MARY NETLEY
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Mrs. JOHN DREW.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CLASSICAL MATINEE.
CHARLES H. JARVIS,
announces his
THIRD MATINEE OF THE SERIES OF 1866-67,
IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, February 28,
COMMENCING AT 4 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. [2 25 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
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Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health
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For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
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Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
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BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
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Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
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MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
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Importers of Watches, etc.,
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BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
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AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

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J. T. DELACROIX,
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Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
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Between Market and Chesnut streets.
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ENGLISH CARPETINGS
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfm3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hamp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

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COAL! COAL! COAL!
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(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

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DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
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TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited........$25
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THE LARGEST VARIETY
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JOHN C. ARRISON'S.
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
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Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8¾

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¾

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N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22¾ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

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TRUNKS,
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No 10, No. 18 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston January 30, 1867 5w

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
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SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461·81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537·80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.
Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,

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NORTH SIDE OF WALNUT, EAST OF THIRD STREET.
INCORPORATED APRIL 18, 1794.
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MARINE,
FIRE, AND
INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.
One of the oldest INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States.
73 YEARS IN EXISTENCE,
DURING WHICH TIME IT HAS PAID LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF
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SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18¾

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THOMAS A. FAHY,
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No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

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(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
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Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.]
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Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1865. [1 4 fmw3m r

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invarisbly in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

Why Not?

THE New York *World*, under the above caption, attempts to draw a parallel between crime in this State and in the South. It says:—

"But of all the places for revolting murders, Philadelphia takes the precedence. It is but a little while since the country was startled by an account of a fiendish murder in that city by one Antoine Frobst, and now we have to record the shooting, by a discharged soldier, of a tailor in a Court, in the City of Brotherly Love. This deed is a step in advance of anything of the kind in the criminal history of any city in the Union, and suggests the pertinent inquiry, Why does not Congress turn its attention to Pennsylvania? If a negro child is spanked in Louisiana, or an impudent white brawler snubbed in Texas, all the radical papers set up a howl against the 'insecurity of life and property' in those States. Mr. Sumner, also, parades his budget of anonymous letters from the South, and Mr. Stevens holds the House breathless with his denunciations of 'Rebels,' and vows wholesale confiscation, 'God willing, and I living.' Yet here is the case of a malicious shooting, in open Court, in the terribly loyal city which adjoins League Island, and not a word from the 'loyal' press, nor a letter from Mr. Sumner, nor an oath from Mr. Stevens!

"Nor is this picture overdrawn. Even the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a non-partisan paper, which leans towards radicalism, in commenting upon this last murder on its city's list, is forced to exclaim that, 'Never before was there so many and such flagrant instances of crime,' and adds:—'Our own jails, both the County Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary, are filled to overflowing, and appeals are being made to the Legislature for means to enlarge one of them, whilst the city is being asked to build a house of correction for the relief of the other.' Can a worse picture be drawn of any city or State in the South? Do not the following words of the preamble to the Military Reconstruction bill, just passed by both branches of Congress, apply with added force to Pennsylvania, *mutatis mutandis*:—'*Whereas*, no adequate protection for life and property now exists in the State of Pennsylvania; *and whereas*, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said State; therefore be it enacted,' etc.? Why should not the same means to attain the same ostensible end be applied in Pennsylvania as in the ten unrepresented Southern States? Again, why not?"

We know of no other paper that so conceitedly plumes itself upon its *logic* as the *World*. It habitually assumes an air of superiority on account of its pretended freedom from the low arts of the pettifoger and the quibbler. Yet we doubt if a Toombs "shyster" could have written a more pitiful piece of sophistry than that which we have above quoted from its columns.

Crime exists in spite of the best governments—always has and always will. The characteristic of a good government is that by prompt and adequate punishment it endeavors to repress crime within the smallest possible limits. The characteristic of a bad government is that, by lax, inadequate, or no punishment, it encourages crime. Now the difference between the Government of Pennsylvania and the pretended Governments of the Rebel States is, that in Pennsylvania, when a man commits murder he is tried and hanged for it; while in the Rebel States, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he goes unpunished. The fact that our jails and prisons are full shows that the administration of justice with us is active, and that the laws against crime are enforced. That much crime is nevertheless committed merely proves what the experience of mankind has always shown, that there are many causes of crime which the laws cannot reach.

Another important fact in regard to crime in the Rebel States is its *political* character. Nine-tenths of all the murders, robberies, and other high crimes in those States are committed upon Union men, white or black; and these crimes, because of the sympathy of the local governments with the political animus which inspires them, go almost universally unpunished. Hundreds of Union men all over the South have been murdered since the war closed, and yet we do not recall a single instance in which the murderers have been brought to justice. Even the participants in such wholesale massacres as those of Memphis and New Orleans go entirely unpunished. The testimony of such officers as Generals Sickles, Schofield, Thomas, Hood, Baird, and Sheridan is unanimous that there is no attempt made by the Southern authorities to protect the lives and property of Union men.

General Sickles says you could not find a jury in South Carolina that would convict a man for killing a Union soldier, no matter what the testimony. Citizens committing offenses against soldiers are not even indicted by the civil authorities. These authorities do not arrest anybody, nor prosecute anybody, nor indict anybody for such offenses. Yet soldiers and officers have been in some instances wounded, and in other instances killed.

General Schofield says of Virginia that cases of hostility and outrage of one kind or another by white men upon freedmen are comparatively common, and in almost all such cases the State courts fail to do justice; the difficulty is in the disposition of the magistrates and jurors. Where the question is affected by any allegation upon the part of the white man of insubordination or disrespect or insolence upon the part of the colored man, that allegation will justify him, in the opinion of the local magistrates or jurors, for inflicting upon the freedmen any punishment he may see fit, either by driving them off the plantations without wages, or, as has been done in some cases, shooting them. A gentleman who commits a homicide of that kind gets his gentlemen friends together—and they are nearly all magistrates—and they examine and discharge him; he is then free from all further prosecution.

General Baird says of the Department of Louisiana, that if a freedman is murdered, or an offense of high grade committed by men who had been in the Rebellion, it is impossible to get the criminal arrested even, and if he is arrested, he is sure to be released on very low bail; the trouble is both with the jurors and the magistrates.

General Wood says of Mississippi, that homicides of Union men, soldiers, and freedmen are on the increase; but he never heard of but one instance in which a white man was punished for killing a negro, and then the punishment was only a year in the penitentiary.

Major-General Thomas says of his Department, including several of the Southwestern States, that he does not think the civil authorities are disposed to administer impartial justice, if left to their own will. He does not know of a single instance where they have punished any one for a serious offense against a freedman; they have been punished sometimes for slight offenses, where the punishment was merely a fine, or something slight in its nature; but in a case where the penalty extends to imprisonment or summary punishment, he does not know of a single instance; he does not believe there is much chance of convicting a resident or citizen of Georgia for murder, if the victim was a Union man or a negro; if the murderer was a Union man or a negro, they would convict him very speedily, or if the man had moved into Georgia since the war, and was known as a Northern man or a Union man. The observations he makes in reference to Georgia apply to the other States with equal force.

This is the testimony of the military officers of the United States who are in the South, and who are daily witnesses of the manner in which justice is there administered. It shows incontestably that a state of practical anarchy reigns there, and that the Rebel organizations claiming to exercise the functions of Governments are themselves the ministers of crime. In view of such a state of facts as this, the quibbles and sophisms of such unscrupulous partisan journals as the *World* are worthy only of contempt.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.—We are glad to see that the old Pennsylvania Bank building is to be made of some use. By the Omnibus bill adopted by the House, an appropriation of $50,000 was made to erect appraiser's stores on the site of that now worthless property. It is time that some good be got out of the building, and as we could not get it converted into a Post Office or any respectable building, we hope that it will be of some advantage to the Government and to the city at large.

MEXICAN MATTERS.—The latest news from Mexico chronicles the almost uninterrupted success of the Liberals. The defeat of Miramon is confirmed, while the reported capture of Juarez proves to have been only an idle rumor. The Liberals are closing in about the City of Mexico, which must soon fall into their hands. The French troops are embarking at Vera Cruz. Twelve hundred of them were to have left on the 15th instant.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE AND REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.—Elsewhere we print full reports of sermons delivered yesterday by these eminent divines. Mr. Talmage discoursed upon the "Responsibilities of the Press," and Mr. Chambers elucidated the question, "Which is the greatest stumbling-block in the Protestant Church, the Professing or non-Professing Christian?" Both of these addresses will be read with interest and profit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

☞ MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.—The Seventh Lecture in the Statistical Association Course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Freedmen." His recent Southern tour has furnished him with a vast amount of reliable and interesting information, which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.

The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J. Trimble, the Elocutionist, will read the poem, "The Black Regiment." 2 25 4t

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be religious services in the Lecture-room every evening this week, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., of Central Church. All are invited. 1t*

☞ OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY.
No. 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
23d February, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN,
2 25 mw6t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by **BLASIUS BROTHERS,**
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

2 25 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,

Established 1844. Incorporated 1853.

COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental: Calculations, Forms, etc.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time.

Day and evening instruction.

A department is now open for Ladies.

Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfmst

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.—
PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.

Holders of Twenty or more Ten-forty Coupons, due March 1, 1867, can present them, previous to the 1st of next month, at this Office, for count and settlement.

C. McKIBBIN,
2 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1625 MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock.

N. M. FERNALD,
2 25 mth 4t* Secretary.

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NOW OPENING DAILY,

Many of which are our own importation.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

POPLIN ALPACAS,

In the New Choice Shades of Colors,

FOR GORED DRESSES AND SUITS.

ALSO, SEVERAL LOTS OF

NICE DRESS GOODS,

AS LOW AS 37½ CENTS A YARD. [1t

SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING TWO CASES

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY

PLAIN SILKS,

24 INCHES WIDE,

IN VERY CHOICE SHADES OF

STEEL COLORS,
MODE COLORS,
SILVER COLORS,
GREENS, BLUES,

AND THE NEW SHADES OF BROWNS.

FOR SALE LOW. [1t

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

OPENING,

THURSDAY, February 28, 1867,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

2 25 4trp] PHILADELPHIA.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cure of Dyspepsia made by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

Dyspepsia has the following symptoms:—

1. A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the stomach.
2. Flatulence and Acidity.
3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5. Diarrhœa, with Griping.
6. Pain in all parts of the System.
7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9. Nervous Affection and Want of Sleep at night.
10. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12. Headache and Staggering in Walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a Circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of the money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

MR. WISHART:—I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds which you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stages, and that my lungs were certainly gone. Finding one of your Circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial.

Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as ever I did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits. I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better; but then my old disease, Dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicine.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you, and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was, that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure. F. H. ALLEN.

DR. WISHART'S Store and office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES KEMMIS, do certify that I was sick with Dyspepsia for two years; I was very sore at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed in that time seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease. Some thought I had one disease, and some another; but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper; as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.

MOSES KEMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that I had dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia; but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected me to die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicine as directed.

This day I am a well man; and for three weeks I have been on my feet and working hard from early dawn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to give it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN B. BABCOCK SAYS.

No. 1028 OLIVE Street, Philadelphia, January 23, 1868.—Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I have been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence in pain, day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I am a well man and can eat anything I wish and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day without inconvinience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who who may call on me. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at DR. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my suffering so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion; and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (45) there was no cure in existence. But through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Phila.,
formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicine and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talent in the country; but their medicines failed to do me good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia "Bulletin," I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years; so I put myself under his treatment, and, although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all dyspeptics everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and communications free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and inflammation of the Kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, N. J. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! O, I ofttimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him, if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was to call upon me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, N. J.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second street.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your Pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with Dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that, suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven pills according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted.

MRS. M. B. THOMPSON, Richmond street,
Four doors below Hanover.

DR. L. Q. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, JOHN LYNCH, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia. I was so severely handled that I could eat nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in my head, followed by palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did me no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart, and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks past since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering from Dyspepsia as I was are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del. formerly of Old Chester, Pa., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility. I could not digest my food. If I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it. I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four, and often eight days. Under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way.

I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings; thought that everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children—everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but I could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better; but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, and his treatment of Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they have never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These medicines are prepared only by the proprietor, DR. L. Q. C. WISHART, whose office is at No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where he can be consulted either personally or by letter, free of charge. They are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. At wholesale, by all New York and Philadelphia wholesale druggists, 2 25 m&s 2t

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HONS. B. F. Wade, John B. Alley, B. F. Boyer, J. W. Patterson, J. H. Farquhar, R. B. Hayes, R. P. Buckland, William Lawrence, Martin Welker, S. E. Ancona. Also, Mr. Thomas C. Durant, N. P. Willis, with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters. Indian Legends; Mental Telegraph; Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs; Plain Words to Big Boys; The Teacher; Hints to Travellers; Visiting the Sick; Health at Home; A Trip to Omaha; Flogging; Parental Influence; Going to Paris; Pope's Essay on Man, etc., in March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, and J. L. CAPES, No. 725 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 25 3t

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CUT HIS EAR.—Henry Frost, who had been on a visit to New York, left that city on Saturday morning, having in his possession a carpet-bag. When he arrived in Camden he visited several drinking-houses, and imbibed freely of various concoctions, and in a short time found himself moving up the street after the manner of a snake.

It was with the utmost difficulty he could maintain an equilibrium, and at the corner of Third and Plum streets he fell against the curbstone, cutting the lower portion of his right ear almost off, and damaging one of his eyes to a considerable extent. He was taken to the lock-up, and allowed to sleep off the effects of the liquor.

On returning to consciousness he made inquiry for his carpet-bag, but it had not been seen by any of the officers. Probably some one, taking advantage of his inebriated state, had appropriated it. It had not been found at last accounts.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.—Rowdyism still prevails to a great extent in Camden, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the authorities to quell it. Yesterday afternoon two men indulged in a fist fight on Mickle street, above West, and for some time created considerable uneasiness on the part of the ladies in the neighborhood, who sent for an officer. When the combatants saw him approaching they decamped for parts unknown.

Towards evening a party of young men were engaged in the amusing pastime of snowballing each other. One of the parties struck another, which made him angry. High words ensued, and the affair would have terminated in a row, but for the timely appearance of Officer Gaul, of whom the party caught a glimpse, and incontinently walked up the street.

THE RESULT OF USING HARSH LANGUAGE.—A man named Henry, on Saturday, went on a spree. He crossed over to Philadelphia and became terribly intoxicated. Towards evening he approached the South street ferry, and commenced abusing the people there by calling them hard names. At the ferry was a man named Benjamin Levi, residing at Centreville. Henry approached him and addressed him with an insulting epithet.

Levy immediately pulled out a knife and cut the other across the scalp, making a wound about six inches in length, the knife penetrating to the skull. Both men crossed over to Camden, when Levy made his escape. Henry was observed by Marshal Campbell and taken to the Station House, where his wound was dressed under the superintendence of Officer Mason, and conveyed to his home. Levi has not as yet been arrested, but the officers are on his track.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Last evening, as Officer Coutts was walking down Spruce street, he heard the cry of "murder." He immediately hastened to a house between Second and Third streets, and there observed a colored man, named James Barnes, beating his wife, who had given utterance to the cry. The officer took Barnes into custody and conveyed him to the lock-up.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—Isaac H. Porter, Es., who for many years has been connected with the West Jersey Ferry Company in the capacity of Treasurer, died at his residence, on Cooper street, on Friday evening. Deceased was sixty-one years of age, and his loss will be deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—Mrs. Fitzer, residing at Fifth and Columbia avenue, on Friday week cut her finger with a knife, and the Friday following she died from the effects, lockjaw having set in.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.—J. W. Lynn, Esq., the enterprising ship-builder of this city, is constructing, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Frank Barr, of the revenue service, two revenue cutters. We made a thorough inspection of them on Saturday, and are enabled to lay before our readers their exact length, breadth, etc., and how they will be fitted up. Both are built upon the same model, and are as near alike as two pins.

They are 110 tons burden, 82 feet long at the draught line; 20 feet beam, about 7½ feet deep; and are calculated to draw about 6½ feet of water. They are coppered and copper-fastened about nine feet from the keel, and above that covered with galvanized iron with a galvanized fastening. The hatches, companion-ways, and around the masts on deck are framed with mahogany. The hull of the boat is of white oak, and the decks are of white pine. The length of the berth deck is about four and a half feet. The dimensions of the captain's cabin are 12 by 12, and the officers' ward room, 12 by 14. On the quarter-deck is a skylight, which affords sufficient light to both of the cabins and wardroom. Below the berth there is another deck, used for the storage of provisions, powder and shot, etc. Amidships, on the berth deck, are two water tanks, of the capacity of a thousand gallons. The masts will be of white pine, and the rigging the standard navy. The cabins will be fitted up in superb style, and everything that will tend to the comfort of the officers and men will be provided.

Each boat will be provided with two of Johnson's patent windlasses, and carry four anchors. They are fore and aft rigged, and are expected to be able to cope in speed with any of the cutters now in the service. At the Yard, there are, in addition to the ones above described, two schooners being constructed. The hull of one is nearly completed, and the keel of another has been laid. It is not definitely known when the revenue cutters will be launched, as the inclemency of the weather prevents the men from working continuously on them, but it is supposed they will be ready in about two weeks.

SALE OF J. P. BEAUMONT'S FINE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS.—If any one of our citizens who appreciates the beautiful and grand will take advantage of the present opportunity, by stepping into the southeast gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Arts, they will there witness many of the finest works of European and American artists. The collection, consisting of one hundred and fifty-four pieces, is one which the owner, Mr. J. P. Beaumont, has made, gathering from all parts of America and Europe the most beautiful and elaborate specimens of the most celebrated masters of the brush. The majority in the collection are those known as "cabinet" paintings. The collection evinces great merit, as it comprises scenes from all parts of the eastern and western hemispheres, works of art, romantic pieces, prints, portraits, landscapes, etc. Among the more prominent in artistic skill and composition are the following:—"Sleep," by Madame Pages, of Paris, realizes the highest conception of beauty. It is a large painting, representing a maiden reclining back in sleep, exhibiting the most exquisite modelling of the features and beauty of countenance. "Lake Wallenstadt," by T. Roffian, is one of those fine representations of European scenery, painted with exactness to nature, which are rarely to be found. "Mrs. Robert Morris," of Philadelphia, by Gilbert Stuart, is acknowledged by all artists, and those acquainted with the beauties of painting, to be the finest representation of the female head, for truthfulness, exactness, and artistic skill displayed. "Roses, etc.," a small cabinet picture, is considered, for its size, to be one of the most valuable pictures extant. A painting of "Sheep, etc.," a perfect gem, is the work of the greatest living animal painter, Eugene Verbeckhoven. "Grandmother's Birthday," "Preparing for a Walk," "A Woody Landscape," "Reynard in Danger," and many others which space forbids special notice of, are of the highest order. This grand collection will be offered at auction sale at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6, when all desiring to purchase should come.

ROBBING THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Last evening, Reserve Kiker was informed by the watchman of the Custom House that two men were prowling around the Chesnut street entrance. He went to the place in question, and asked the men what they were doing? Receiving no satisfactory reply to his interrogatories, he took them into custody. They gave the names of John Ashton and George F. Bucier. On making an examination, it was discovered that a bale containing English silk had been broken open, and one piece, valued at about $400, abstracted. This morning the fireman, Robert Jayner, was arrested as being an accessory. Upon the person of one of the men arrested at first was found a key of the door. How he became possessed of it is as yet a mere matter of conjecture. Two more are supposed to have been engaged in the robbery, and that they took the goods stolen with them is pretty certain. The trio will have a hearing before Alderman Butler to-day, when the facts of the case will be more fully elicited.

A DISHONEST FRIEND—Last evening a colored man gave to James Coal, a coal-black darkey, a pocket-book, which he said contained $35, to keep a few hours for him. James took the pocket-book, promising faithfully to take care of its contents and return it when asked for. The owner departed, feeling perfectly safe in his friend's honesty, and after a few hours had elapsed he returned and asked James for his property. The latter returned the pocket-book, but on looking into it, about $20 had disappeared. The owner demanded his money, but James said he had not got it. The sequel was that James was arrested at an early hour this morning on a charge of larceny, made by the victim of his peculation, at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and after a hearing before Alderman Swift, was held in $600 to answer at Court.

PETTY POLICE ITEMS.—Last Saturday evening a man by the name of Henry Rodgers was arrested in Manayunk on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

Hugh Daly was arrested at Second and South streets last Saturday evening, on a charge of infringing the ordinance in regard to cruelty to animals. It appears that he was abusing a poor looking specimen of horseflesh in such a manner that the bystanders interfered and had him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

Charles Burrow, a lad of fifteen years of age, was arrested yesterday morning, at Fifth and Monroe streets, on a charge of attempting to commit a felony. It is asserted that he tried to conceal himself in a building in that locality, but was discovered and handed over to the police. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer the charge.

STEALING WASH CLOTHES.—This offense is getting as common as assaulting policemen. Every day one or more cases of stealing wash clothes are recorded. Patrick McLaughlin was arrested on Saturday evening, in the neighborhood of Florida and Fitzwater streets, whilst endeavoring to appropriate to his own use the nicely-washed linen of a thrifty housekeeper in that neighborhood. Patrick, it is said, has not got an extensive wardrobe, and was ashamed to ask the owner of the said wash clothes for a small supply, and so took them without asking. He was unfortunate enough, however, to get caught in his little operation, and was escorted to Alderman Tittermary's office. After a hearing before that gentleman, he was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

CORNER LOUNGING.—Perhaps there is no habit more destructive to the morals of youth than the practice which has obtained so much of late, of lounging on the corners of streets. Although it is bad enough on week days, it becomes an almost unbearable nuisance upon Sundays. Every Monday morning the police reports teem with accounts of arrests of those who persist in lounging on the street corners, and annoying and insulting passers-by, and yet the nuisance still continues. Even our rural districts are not free from the practice. Yesterday morning fifteen young men were arrested at one place in Manayunk for that offense, and after a hearing before Alderman Ward, they were all fined, and held to bail to keep the peace.

A YOUNG SWINDLER.—William Cassiday, a lad seventeen years old, was arrested at an early hour this morning at Ninth and Market streets, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that Cassiday went to the tea store at the corner, and told the attendant that he had left a bundle of hoop strips, for which he wanted to settle, and fixed the amount at $2·50. On investigating the circumstance it appeared that no hoops had either been ordered or delivered. Cassiday was accordingly handed into the charge of a policeman, and had a hearing before Alderman Jones. That gentleman, after hearing the facts of the case, sent Cassiday to the House of Refuge.

THROWING SNOW-BALLS.—Henry Winter, while indulging in the winter pastime of throwing snow-balls yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Fifth and Jefferson streets, was arrested. He had, it is asserted, been wholly impartial and indiscriminate in his favors, and had been annoying every passer-by with his uncomfortable missiles. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who reprimanded him very sharply for the manner in which he had been acting, and then bound him over to keep the peace.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, all of the London magazines for February. Also, *Punch, Fun, Cassell's Paper, London Illustrated News*, etc.

Mr. J. M. Clement, purser of the steamer Tonawanda, has sent us files of late Savannah papers, for which our thanks are due.

SNEAK THIEF.—Last evening, a sneak thief walked into the house of Mr. Robert Wood, No. 1313 Spring Garden street, and, after making an inspection of the clothes-rack, selected a fine blue overcoat and walked off with it. The overcoat is lined with a check flannel lining.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels. It is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera-morbus. No family should pretend to keep house without it always by them.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

DR. H. ANDERS, a German chemist, and a member of the Medical Faculty of New York city, after fifteen years' research and experiment, has discovered a method of dissolving Iodine in pure water. This preparation (Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water) has cured many cases of scrofula, ulcers, cancers, etc., that had resisted the action of all other remedies.

METROPOLITAN FURNISHING ROOMS, No. 730 Chesnut street. Ladies and Children's Cloaks, Dresses, and Undergarments made to order, in the most fashionable styles. Stitching, Tucking, Quilting, Embroidering, and every description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker Machine.

HANCOCK'S CHAIR AND TABLE at the State-House hardly excites more interest than the remarkably cheap and beautiful clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

SEE the advertisement of the offer to exchange a country seat and farm in Burlington county, in to-day's paper. We know this to be a desirable and cheap property.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SEE THE AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

ONE, TWO, AND THREE-FEET RULES; broad, narrow, and brass-bound Rules; Rules with Drafting Scales and Bread Measures on them; Lumber Measures and Yardsticks of several patterns. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CORN-POPPERS; A VARIETY OF COFFEE Roasters, and an assortment of Housekeepers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FRICK'S PATENT NEWSPAPER FILE will securely hold either one or fifty newspapers so as to be convenient for reference. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 15

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 429 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 8

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867. POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867. By order of the Quartermaster-General. ALEXANDER BLISS, 2 25 9t Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

MARRIED.

HESTON—ABEL.—On November 26, 1866, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. T. HICKS HESTON to Miss LIZZIE B., daughter of John Abel, Esq., all of this city.

KLAUDER—WHITE.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. James Cooper, Mr. GODFREY KLAUDER to Miss LIZZIE WHITE, only daughter of William White, Esq., all of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

SHIELDS.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, Mr. JOSEPH R. SHIELDS, in the 61st year of his age. Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 826 N. Second street, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WINKE.—On the 24th instant, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of George and the late Mary G. Winke, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 1747 Alder street, above Columbia avenue, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PRICES REDUCED.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received an invoice of
LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,
Made especially for them, which they guarantee to be unsurpassed in quality by any watch in the American market. They also invite attention to their very complete assortment of
SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
PLATED-WARE
OF BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. [2 22 smwlmrp

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

ROYAL SANDRINGHAM RUFFLING, NO. 4, at 95 cents a piece; all wider numbers proportionately low.
DAISY OR NOUVEAUTE RUFFLING. Single edge, double edge, fancy, and with black in it, by the piece at wholesale prices; very low by the yard.
BRUSSELS NET FOR EVENING DRESSES. A large lot of a superior quality, at 25 cents; quite a bargain.
TWO-YARD SWISS MUSLIN FOR DRESSES. At 65, 70, 75, and 80 cents a yard, much under actual value.
FRENCH DIMITY FOR RUFFLING. Various qualities; some quite fine.
SHIRRED MUSLIN OR ALLICIENNE FOR WAISTS. French, 9-8 wide, just received, under regular prices.
NEW REAL LACE COLLARS. A beautiful collection, at low prices, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t

DRUNKENNESS CURED
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address CHARLES BREMIER, Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa. 1 30 wfm1m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No. 608 CHESNUT Street, South side. N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

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CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,
FINEST FRENCH
PEAS AND MUSHROOMS,
FRESH PEACHES,
TOMATOES,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED GOODS FOR THE TABLE. [9 14 mwfsp
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
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SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
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From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
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RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business anew, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by PAUL & FERGUSON, 1 25 (mw3m4p*) Office, No. 116 WALNUT Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just imported, and for sale by
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APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons. 1 29 tsrp

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
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No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive: the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Leprosy, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured: A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. V. Cumming, Kishlocquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalis, No. 1845 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, Son of Boulden & Co., No. 39 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. Meclain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1827 Front street, obstinate piles cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George G. Evans, No. 1652 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street, A. L. Witeman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 913 Pine street; M. Erickson, No. 1322 Fine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1714 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; Mr. Marshall, No. 518 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
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No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third. OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARY BRIDGE, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, or harboring her, as they will be dealt with according to law. CHRISTOPHER BRIDGE. 2 23 3t*

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN BURLington County, New Jersey, of 142½ acres, with buildings complete, and in perfect order, will be exchanged for city property by the owner, who is now living upon it. This is as good a Farm as can be had in the State. For further information, apply to DAVID SCATTERGOOD, Engraver, 2 23 3t No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY House, 14 miles from the city. Apply at No. 338 WALNUT Street. 1t*

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, 2 15 12t* Germantown.

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 22 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 16 12t4p

WANTED—BOY IN A HOUSE-FURNISHing Store. One acquainted with the business preferred. Address "House," this Office, with reference. 1t*

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTER noon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

GOSPEL HINDRANCES.

Which are the Greater Hindrances to the Spread of the Gospel—Professing Christians or Men of the World? A Sermon Delivered by Rev. John Chambers, Yesterday Afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church, Broad Street, Below Chesnut.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

I am perfectly aware, my brethren, that in investigating a subject like this, we must press closely upon the hearts and consciences of men. I am equally aware that I lay myself open to severe if not unkind remarks. My object is fidelity, and the accomplishment of good only. I believe that the truth must be told. Everybody will admit that it ought to be told; and that if told kindly, freely, and fearlessly, the good results would be in proportion. But we must be perfectly satisfied that it is the truth, and the truth only; that it is not conjecture or the offspring of prejudice, or that which has resulted from a non-investigation of the subject. The question before us, then, this afternoon is a vital one. It is a great moral question, which involves the present and future good of man.

That Christianity does not make the progress in the world that it should, is an unquestionable fact. We mourn over it continually. It is the lamentation in the pulpit, and throughout the press, and everywhere. Why is it? It is a fair question. Is it less important, or less valuable than the things of this world that do make progress?—for we are making progress, wonderful and rapid progress in many things.

The whole world, civilized and uncivilized, are making progress in some of the arts undoubtedly; and especially in the art of killing each other. It is perfectly wonderful! We can kill more men now at one broadside than we could fifty years ago with a dozen. So it is with everything else. Look at the influence and progress of intemperance, and murder, and theft, and defalcation. Why is it? The Bible is represented as coming from God—it is established; it is divinely beyond the power of contradiction; it has weathered every cape; it has outrode every storm; it has stood erect amid the wildest tempest that ever raged. When the vengeance of Nature seemed to be uprooting creation, and the wrath of man blending with it to overthrow the God of righteousness and of truth and submerge the Bible, it rose on the very topmost wave of the seas of wrath, and made its way to the shore in safety, while they had been attempting its destruction. The Bible has withstood all opposition.

The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ has also, since the days of the Apostles, maintained her position in part. For the first century it was wonderfully perfect; but of late years, you may say what you please, Christianity has not, nor is not making the progress she ought. Our nation to-day is five hundred per cent. worse than it was twenty years ago. Investigate it if you please. Don't take my statement. Men may profess great attachment and love for their country, but I believe in that practical attachment and that love of country that endeavors to better the condition of the people.

Elevate them in every point of view. Bring them up from their degradation and sin, and bring them into fellowship with the Father, and with His Son, Jesus Christ. The majority of the wicked is enormous. Why is it? It is owing to the moral influence of the men of this land, one against the other. Take the members of the churches of this city, and how many truly religious will you have out of seven or eight hundred thousand?

My brethren, you will never be aroused to activity until you see where you actually are, and the dangers that surround you. We may suppose that we are very safe and comfortable, and that there is no danger; but the rumblings of an earthquake are beneath our feet, and it must and it *will* burst with frightful fury, and if we are clustered under the shadow of that mountain without preparation, its liquid flame and fire will sweep everything before it; but if we are prepared, we may withstand its fury. We are disposed to blame the world for being wicked. We do not always stop to ask, Why is it so? We blame the Sabbath-breakers, the drunkard, the manufacturer of intoxicating liquors; we denounce the folly and vanity of the people of the world. It is done from our pulpits and the press. Is it because these things are wicked that the Church does not make sufficient progress in the world? Who are to blame? Who stand most in the way of the progress of the Gospel? We that call ourselves Christians, or the men of the world? Let us look at the record. I desire you should look at it calmly and quietly.

After considering this subject with great care, I am constrained to the conclusion, and it is my solemn belief, that those who profess religiousness are the ones that stand most in the way of the progress of the Gospel; and if the case cannot be made out fairly from the facts with which we are surrounded, then I must necessarily change my view. The Apostle Paul, in the 14 h Epistle to the Romans and the 15th verse, makes this statement:—"But if thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably. Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died." There is not an ungodly man, or a non-professor of religion in the United States, or upon the globe, to-day, that will do this. It requires a professor of religion, and no other, to do it.

The Apostle, in this very passage, addressing himself to the members of the Church, says:—"Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. I know, and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus, that there is nothing unclean of itself; but to him that esteemeth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean." You have gone into the market, and have purchased there meat that had been offered for sacrifice, and brought it home, and it has been dressed, and you have eaten it.

A non-informed and an unenlightened man saw you do that, and he followed your example, with this difference—he ate it, as he supposed you did, to the glory of an idol. He saw you do this thing. He knew that you were a Christian, and professed to follow the teachings of the Bible, and was a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ; but he was not informed, he had not the light or knowledge that he ought to have had, and your conduct influenced him to commit a direct act of idolatry. It may have been perfectly harmless to you, but then you have the intelligence to discern between the two, and the other had not, and your conduct thereby became deleterious and destructive to him. But let any other idolator in the city of Rome, or Corinth, or Athens have gone into the market and bought meat that had been offered as sacrifice to an idol, it would not have had a bad influence. That is what they all did, and what they were expected to do. But it is the conduct of this follower of Jesus Christ which is censurable.

In another passage, 1st Corinthians, viii. 11, Paul says, "And through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died." You recollect that in the fifth chapter of Matthew, the Disciples and all the Church are called the salt of the earth and light of the world, and that this light is to be put on a candlestick, that it may give light to all in the house. You, as a merchant, as a tradesman, as a mother, as a man or woman of business, are to give light to all that are in your house. As a minister of the Gospel, and as the eldership of the church, *we*, as such, occupy the position to give light to every individual connected with the congregation. And so it is with all the other believers. The father and the mother are the light and the salt in the house, and their influence is to be followed. They can destroy the progress of Christianity in their family a thousand times more than any one in the world.

Let the father become enraged and profane the name of God. The children will stand horrified; and if that man should repeat profane language, or if he indulged in intoxicating liquors, it will have a detrimental influence upon his children. The grand object and aim of the Christian's life, our Saviour informs us, in connection with this world, mark you, is this:—Let your light, your example, your influence, shine before you that they may see your good works; not evil deeds, nor evil words, nor evil conduct, nor impure words or conduct, but that they may see your good works. Who are to do this?

Those who profess to be followers of Christ. *The* followers of Christ, for I make a distinction between the professed follower and *the* follower of Christ. *The* follower of Christ does this. But then there are so many who profess to follow Christ that do the very opposite. They are just like other people, and their influence is crippled and destructive, and can be nothing else. If we ever realize the amount of responsibility that rests upon us the ungodly will fall out, and the progress of the Gospel will be great. The fact is, brethren, the men of the world are impotent to hinder the progress of the Gospel, only as they are aided by professors of religion. That may probably sound harsh to you; but, nevertheless, it is true. Peter presents this in a very strong light. He speaks very decidedly upon this subject in his first letter. He says:—"Dearly beloved, I beseech *you*, as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."

Having your conversation, etc. Do you expect the ungodly man, the man of the world, to do this? No. It is the real follower of Christ who is expected, and who does do it. There is a grand distinction between the man of the world and the godly man. On the one hand, the men of the world are doing just what you expect them to do; they are worldly-minded; they are full of vanity, fashion, and amusement; they are in the midst of every sin and folly; rioting by day and by night; turning day into night and night into day; running after all the vanities of the earth.

Where are the followers of Christ? What are they doing? You cannot go into a place of amusement, perhaps, in this for any Christian country, that you do not find large numbers of professors of religion. You meet a worldly man in the street; he tells you this. They have played a game of cards or billiards, or drank brandy with him, and laughed over the seriousness of men, and ridiculed the idea of men attempting to stop the cars running on Sunday. This is done. The preachers in your city have preached in favor of violating God's fourth commandment. What is the effect of it? Is it not throwing obstacles in the way of the progress of the Gospel? Do you not know—does not every man in the community know—that as you lessen the popular respect for the commands of God, you lessen the popular respect for all other law? There is not an intelligent man or woman here, or in this city to-day, that does not know that this is the fact.

If all Christians, therefore, stood up fully and perfectly to the duties devolving upon them, how different it would be! You will find, among other things, that some men will say that for this reason it is that they have not made a profession of their faith. What reason? I see public men drink intoxicating beverages; I see a worldly man sit at the card-table; I see a worldly man drive out on a Sabbath afternoon, having his family with him, for the air. Why should the Sabbath air be more invigorating and healthy than any other day?

I have not heard from even *one* of those Sabbath-breaking ministers the single suggestion that Saturday afternoon should be set apart that every man who employs a hard-working man should give him the half day, and not "dock" him, but give it to him. Let him have every Saturday for pleasure, and see whether the air would not be as good on Saturday as on Sunday. They do not do that. The professors of religion are very inconsistent, and for this reason the men of the world say *they* do not profess Christ. I think that reason is abused. The question for you solve is whether you will obey God and live, or reject God's offer and die. It is not with my conduct that you have to do. You are not to become followers of men, but of Christ.

I am fully aware that men are disposed to look at the followers of Christ, and notice if we are weak or circumspect. If they see a member of the Church breaking the Sabbath, what have you to expect. Can Christianity progress properly? If the whole Church in her glory stands up as light, and shines before them, that they may see your good works, then Christianity must necessarily flourish. Is it not absurd and cowardly for a man to select a bad man and uphold him as a pattern? Look at the good men. You know men and women of God, who, as the Apostle says, Come out, and are spread abroad, and *live* according to the precepts of the Gospel. When you can bring the whole Church of God up to that standard of living, all will be well.

The power of deliverance from the dominion of sin is wanted in the Church, and not in the world. By the Church, I suppose you all understand my meaning. I mean all the believers everywhere who profess to take the Bible and live by it. That is what I understand as the Church, the Church about which people talk. It is a great pity that they have allowed themselves to run into anything of that sort—the Bible does not justify it. The Church is to give all diligence. This is the rule by which we are to live, and by which the Christian must live, and until the Christian Church does live according to this rule, the condition of Christianity will not prosper, and progress will be made only as she does live by it. We are then to give it diligence, to add faith to courage, and courage to knowledge, and knowledge to temperance, and temperance to patience, and patience to godliness, and godliness to kindness, and kindness to charity. These are the things embraced in this rule. It is the rule of addition. Multitudes in the Church, instead of living according to this rule, live according to the rule of subtraction.

It is a notorious fact that Christians are a little while engaged in this, and a little while in that. They fail to hand in their contributions, and after a little while they go out, and you hear no more of, or know anything about them. They take no interest in your Sabbath School, and hence you see them in the world of fashion and amusement, just as you see worldly men. Go into the churches of the city in which you live, and see how much they are interested in the cause of Christ. Go among the reading members of the Church, and see if they cannot give you a better account of the topics of the day than they can of the cause of Jesus Christ. See if they are not more familiar with all the fashions, follies, and vanities of the world, than with the sublime and grand doctrine of God's truth and holiness.

Look at it yourselves, and then think it no wonder that half the time of men and women is spent in reading that which is no manner or form of importance to them, and the other half taken up with the vanities of the world. Is it any marvel, then, that Christianity does not make progress? One of the most formidable obstacles to the rapid spread of the Gospel is the worldliness of the professing Christians. I have partially alluded to this already; but there is a most extraordinary worldliness, and it is increasing—it is cursing the Church.

The members of the Church are becoming as proud as Lucifer. I intimated to you this morning that in many of our churches the pews in the gallery are not let. The people are too proud to go up there. I don't say this is the fact, but this is the statement. Look at the enormous expenditures of money for magnificent places of worship. Take that extra, unnecessary money from the Church, and pay the preachers, for they are the worst paid men on God's earth, while they are the hardest worked men in the world.

Do you know the average pay of the ministers of the United States? It is three hundred and sixty dollars a year. That is true. I do not say that people could not give more. Some think if a minister does a whole day's work of toil, that he no more deserves compensation than he deserves to be hung.

I have a single word to say to you as Christians, in the presence of a heart-searching God—Live consistently.

This, my impenitent brethren, whether we do right or wrong, will form no excuse for you in the great day of assizes. You are to repent. You are to believe. You are to lay hold upon eternal life, and live forever. Whatever will tend to abate the fires of revenge and vengeance in the human heart, you must cultivate, and then at last we will move on together towards that eternal home where God is.

The Testimony of persons that have used it, a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

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Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP. I used it, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. MARY CALDWELL, 1033 Sansom St. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864. READ AND REFLECT.

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This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction. E. E. THOMAS, 136 S. Sixth Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tf

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of "INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE," (Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY, Secretary Girard College.
No. 257 South NINTH Street.
2 15 12t4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2033 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER, President.
2 22 12t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
2 20 11t

REMOVAL.
PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1867.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken commodious rooms in the Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends, and where any information on the subject of LIFE INSURANCE will be cheerfully given.
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Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $55, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 13, 1861; May 28, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO. No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which, loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
1 28 1m COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED:
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [8 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing ness, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT, 1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue 4 4 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

ART IN ROME.

What the Americans are Doing.

Under date of January 5, "Carleton" writes to the Boston *Journal* a description of what the American artists there are doing. We quote a portion of this letter:—

MR. STORY.

Mr. Story is just now bringing out a statue of Medea—the Grecian mother meditating the destruction of her children. The statue is not far enough advanced to speak of its merits, but it promises to take rank with those which have already given enduring fame to this artist.

It was a great pleasure to stand before his bust of Mr. Everett, ordered by the citizens of Boston, which is to be done in bronze. It is now in the hands of the founders at Munich. The size is heroic, and represents him as he appeared in the last years of his life, pleading the cause of the country. He stands with one arm raised, in the attitude which was usual to him in his loftiest flights of eloquence. Turn the statue whichever way you please, and you behold Mr. Everett.

MISS FOLEY.

This artist is engaged on a medallion of Senator Sumner, and one of Mr. Longfellow—both of them of exquisite workmanship, and true to life. Among her ideals is one of the Prophet Jeremiah, the subject taken from his own lamentations over the captivity of Israel. It is not of a pitiful, whining old man, but a man of majestic features, venerable of years, with the countenance of a statesman.

MR. ROPES.

His walls are hung with views and sketches taken in Italy during the past years. So attractive are they that his pictures are taken by American visitors quite as fast as he can produce them. Among his paintings is a superb view of Tivoli, taken from the spot where Horace lived, the place where he looked out upon the Sabine Hill and the Campagna.

RANDOLPH ROGERS

has a number of commissions for "Nydia," "Isaac" and others of his well-known works. His figure of Ruth gleaning is a beautiful figure, so winning that, it Ruth herself was half as beautiful, no wonder Boaz singled her out from all the other gleaners of the wheat-field.

Not long since, an English woman, with eye-glass in hand, was gazing at the statues in this studio, and stopped to admire that entitled "The Sentinel"—a soldier of the Union, with his musket.

"Who is that?" she asked.

"That is an American soldier—a sentinel—Madame."

"Is it that great General Stonewall Jackson?" she inquired with great eagerness.

"No, Madame; it is the man who shot Stonewall Jackson," was the quiet reply.

MR. HAZELTINE.

This artist, from Philadelphia, is executing a statue for the Union League of that city, entitled "America Honoring the Fallen Brave." It is the figure of a Queen, with wreaths of laurel and immortelles in her hands. He has two companion figures, one representing an Indian mother sacrificing her child, the other a Christian mother bringing her child to the baptismal font; both in obedience to religion. Another is entitled "Captivity," the subject taken from Isaiah, to be followed by another representing the return of the children of Israel to their beloved land. He has two others in clay, one entitled "Ungrateful Love"—a wayward son, spurning a mother's instructions, breaking away from restraint; the other "Filial Love."

The contrast between all these subjects is very striking and pleasing. Like his brother artists, Mr. Hazeltine has quite as much as he can do to keep pace with the demands of his countrymen.

MISS STEBBINS.

In the studio of Miss Stebbins you may see one of Longfellow's poems in marble. It is the Angel Sandalfan:—

"He gathers the prayers as he stands,
And they turn to flowers in his hands."

Another figure is entitled "Autumn," a child loaded with grapes. Another, a commission from M. O. Roberts, of New York, is "Columbus" the night before his discovery of the New World.

MISS HOSMER.

Miss Hosmer's studio is exquisitely fitted up. A magnificent fountain, of her own design, stands in one of the rooms, so that with the pounding of the workmen's hammers, there is the more melodious music of running water. The fountain was a commission ordered by Lady ——, of England. Miss Hosmer has in process of execution "The Sleeping Faun" and also "The Waking Faun," two groups, which she intends to send to Paris for the Exposition. These are the only two designs, I believe, in her studio, except that of the soldier's monument for St. Louis. She has, however, quite as much as she can well attend to in filling orders for copies of statues already favorites with the public.

MISS LEWIS.

In the studio once occupied by Canova, I found Miss Edmonia Lewis, who, I presume, is the only colored sculptress in the world—a lady perhaps twenty-three years of age, with African and Indian blood in her veins. She received an education at Oberlin, Ohio, and spent a short time, I believe, in New York; then went to Boston and studied the art by herself, having a room in the Studio Building, where she modelled a bust of Colonel Shaw. With the funds obtained from the sale of the busts ordered by the friends of Colonel Shaw, and who were ready also to lend a helping hand, she came to Rome a little more than a year ago, ignorant of the Italian language, and a stranger to the place. She had already decided what course to pursue. She had read Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and longed to reproduce in marble the conception of the poet. She modelled two groups, the wooing and marriage of Hiawatha, and one figure of Nabomis. They are between the statue and life-size.

A copy of the "Marriage of Hiawatha" has already gone to New York.

MR. IVES

is engaged upon a statue of heroic size of the late Bishop Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut, which is to be in bronze. It will be cast at Munich, and will stand in the College grounds in Hartford.

MR. FREEMAN.

The only finished picture which this artist has on hand is a scene on the morning of the resurrection of Christ, the three Marys at the tomb, the Angels, and the fleeing Soldiers. These are the only figures. Mount Calvary, with its three crosses, and the city of Jerusalem, seen in the red light of the coming morning, form the background. It is a wonderfully effective picture.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27¦rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11¦ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¦

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11¦

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,00
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. [8 11¦m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27¦

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw¦ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
Parties desiring full information will call on EBRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer. President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30¦

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given [11 1 thstu¦

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.
All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.
The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."
[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.
LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.
All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. 10 1fmw6m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...... Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new) ...... Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON ...... Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE ...... Saturday, March 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7¦ No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¦ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1¦ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21¦ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¦

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1¦ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwi¦ No. 510 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf¦ No. 724 MARKET Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw Philadelphia.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE, AND MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenu
1 30 wfm2m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, ETC.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wim¦] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
1 19tF28] Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,

for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3½x8¼, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¼, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3¼x5½, Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, writing and copying. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Guttknecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 23; 3¾ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls, No. 23; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,
"Proposals for Stationery."
By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 20 8t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and ..., Galveston, Texas. 7w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2t27 Depot Quartermaster

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled "An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
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NEWSPAPERS—GOOD AND BAD.

Lecture by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Last Evening, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

By special request, Rev. Dr. Talmage repeated his lecture on "Newspapers—Good and Bad," last evening, before the largest congregation which has as yet assembled in the Second Reformed Dutch Church.

The lowering aspect of the weather, foreboding a rainy night, tended not to detain our citizens, who came in such great numbers that the doors of the church were closed—all the standing and sitting room inside, the pulpit steps, benches, and seats being fully occupied. We present our readers with a full report of this lecture, drawn from the following passages of Scripture:—

"*Knowledge shall be increased.*"—Dan. xii, 4.

"*And he brought me to the door of the court, and when I looked, behold, a hole in the wall. Then said he unto me, Son of man dig now in the walls, and when I had digged in the wall, behold, a door. And he said unto me, Go in, and behold the wicked abominations that they do here. So I went in and saw; and, behold, every form of creeping thing, and abominable beasts, and all the idols of the house of Israel, portrayed upon the wall round about.*"—Ezek. viii, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The first passage is a prophecy of the multiplication of intelligence, the fulfilment of which shall come chiefly through the Christianized printing press. The second passage represents the prophet as breaking through the wall that hides the abominations of ancient Jerusalem. The first passage will call me to see what a good newspaper may do, and the last will call me to dig in the wall that hides much sin, and confront a roll of iniquitous newspapers, yet wet from the printing press.

The newspaper is the great educator of the nineteenth century. There is no force compared with it. It is book, pulpit, platform, forum, all in one. And there is not an interest, religious, literary, commercial, scientific, agricultural, or mechanical, that is not within its grasp. All our churches, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, and art galleries feel the quaking of the printing press.

I shall try to-night to bring to your parlor tables the periodicals that are worthy of the Christian fireside, and try to pitch into the gutter of scorn and contempt those newspapers that are not fit for the hand of your child or the vision of your wife.

The institution of newspapers arose in Italy. In Venice the first newspaper was published; and monthly during the time that Venice was warring against Soliman the Second, in Dalmatia. It was printed for the purpose of giving military and commercial information to the Venetians.

The first newspaper published in England was in 1588, and called the *English Mercury*. Others were styled the *Weekly Discoverer*, the *Secret Owl*, *Heraclitus Ridans*, etc., etc. Who can estimate the political, scientific, commercial, and religious revolutions roused up in England for many years past, by *Bell's Weekly Despatch*, the *Standard*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Post*, and that "Prince of Liars," the *London Times*?

The first attempt at this institution in France was in 1631, by a physician who published the *News*, for the amusement and health of his patients. The French nation understood fully how to appreciate this power. Napoleon with his own hand wrote articles for it, and so early as in 1829 there were in Paris 169 journals. But in the United States the newspaper has come to unlimited sway. Though in 1775 there were but thirty-seven in the whole country, the number of published journals is now counted by thousands, and to-day, we may as well confess it as not, the religious and secular newspapers are the great educators of Philadelphia.

In our pulpits we talk to a few hundred people; they gather an audience of about three hundred thousand. If they are right, they are magnificently right; and if they are wrong, they are awfully wrong.

The periodicals of the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Baptist, and Lutheran societies; the *Ledger*, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, *Inquirer*, *Press*, *Age*, *North American*, *Bulletin*, *Star*, *Daily News*, *Saturday Night*, *Dispatch*, *Mercury*, *Transcript*, *Sunday Morning Times*, *Evening Herald*, and others, are wielding an influence the length and the breadth whereof cannot be estimated except by the rod with which God measures the land and the sea.

Each of the clergy preaches two sermons a week; the newspaper presses preach one million eight hundred thousand sermons a week. We each give one hundred and two discourses a year; they give, by their sheets in circulation, sixty-seven million five hundred and forty-two thousand a year. I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance! Four centuries ago, in Germany, in courts of justice, men fought with their fists, to see who should have the decision of the court, and if the judge's decision was unsatisfactory, then the judge fought with the counsel. Many of the lords could not read the deeds of their own estates. What has made the change? "Books!" you say. No, sir! The vast majority of citizens do not read books.

Take this audience, or any other promiscuous assemblage, and how many histories have they read? How many treatises on constitutional law, or political economy, or works of science? How many elaborate poems, or books of travel? How much of "Boyle," or "De Tocqueville," or "Xenophon," or "Herodotus," or "Percival?" Not many! In the United States the people would not average one book a year for each individual. Whence, then, this intelligence? This capacity to talk about all themes, secular and religious? This acquaintance with science and art—this power to appreciate the beautiful and grand?

Next to the Bible, the newspaper—swift-winged and everywhere present. Flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-house, laid on the work-bench, hawked through the cars! All read it! White and black, German, Irishman, Swiss, Spaniard, American, old and young, good and bad, sick and well, before breakfast and after tea, Monday morning, Saturday night, Sunday and week day!

I now declare that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as sheets fly out, I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, "Lazarus, come forth!" and to the retreating surges of darkness, "Let there be light."

In many of our city newspapers professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past five years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religious liberty, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations. That man has a shrivelled heart who begrudges the five pennies that he pays to the newsboy who brings the world to his feet.

There are to-day connected with the editorial and reportorial corps of newspaper establishments men of the highest culture and most unimpeachable morality, who are living on the most limited stipends, martyrs to the work to which they feel themselves called.

While you sleep in the midnight hours, their pens fly and their brains ache in preparing the morning intelligence. Many of them go unrested and unappreciated; their cheek blanched and their eyes half quenched with midnight work, towards premature graves, to have the "proof-sheet" of their life corrected by Divine mercy, glad at last to escape the perpetual annoyances of a fault-finding public, and the restless, impatient cry for "more copy."

"Nations are to be born in a day." Will this great inrush into the kingdom of God come from personal presence of missionary and philanthropist? No! When the time comes for that grand demonstration of the spirit, the morning papers in all the earth will make the tremendous announcement, and give the call to the nations. As at some telegraphic centre, an operator will send the messages north and south and east and west, San Francisco and "Heart's Content" catching the flash at the same instant, so, standing at some centre to which shall reach all the electric wires that cross the continent, and undergird the sea, some one shall with the fore-finger of the right hand, click the instrument that shall thrill through all lands, across all islands, under all seas, through all palaces, into all dungeons, and startle both hemispheres with the news, that in a few moments shall rush out from the ten thousand times ten thousand printing presses of the earth, "Jesus hath come! Fall into line all ye nations! Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men! Hallelujah!"

You see, therefore, that in the plain words to be spoken I have no grudges to gratify against the newspaper presses. Professional men are accustomed to complain of injustice done them by reportorial inaccuracies. The criticisms I have to make are not inspired by such motives; for I have always in this city, as elsewhere, received from those who manage the newspaper press the utmost generosity of treatment. Considering that newspaper men do much of their work in the night, and are called so often to report orations and sermons, delivered in style rapid and indistinct, I wonder that they so often get things right. But there is a class of men in towns and cities who send forth a baleful influence from their editorial pens. There are enough bad newspapers weekly poured out into the homes of Philadelphia to poison a vast population.

In addition to the home manufacture of iniquitous sheets, the mail-bags of Boston and New York come in gorged with the most supernatural abominations. We scoop up from the sewers of other cities and add it to our own newspaper filth, and to-night, lying on the tables of this city, or laid away on the shelf, or in the trunk for more private perusal, are papers the mere mention of the names of which would send a blush to the cheek of childhood and the colorless face of the octogenarian, until the decent and Christian world would cry out, "God save the city!"

There is a paper published in Boston that, because of its indecencies, no city Government ought to allow, and yet there are seven thousand copies of that paper that come weekly to this city for circulation. I will not mention the name for fear some of you would go and get it (!) The vilest sheet published in another city, has between three and four thousand Philadelphia subscribers. It is wonderful how quick the fingers of the printer boy fly, but the fingers of sin and pollution can set up fifty thousand types in an instant.

The supply of *bad* papers in our *own* city does not meet the insatiable appetite of our people for refuse and garbage and moral swill. But we must import corrupt weeklies published elsewhere, filled with stories of blood and murder and revenge and abandonment, that make our newspaper stands groan under the burden. But we need not go so far—there are papers in town that long ago came to perfection of shamelessness, and there is no more power in venom and mud and slime to pollute them. They have dashed their iniquities into the face of everything decent and holy. And their work will be seen in the crime and debauchery, and the hell of innumerable victims. Their columns are not long and broad enough to record the tragedies of their horrible undoing of immortal men and women. God, in the day of judgment will hold up the reeking, stenchful, accursed sheet, upon which they spread out their guilt, and the whole universe will cry out for their damnation.

See the work of *bad* newspapers in the false tidings they bring! There are hundreds of men to-day penniless, who were during the war hurled from their affluent positions by incorrect accounts of battles that shook the money market, and the gold gamblers, with their beastly hoofs, trampled these honest men into the mire. And many a window was hoisted at the hour of midnight, as the boy shouted, "*Extra! Extra!*" And the father and mother who had an only son at the front, with trembling hand and blanched cheek and sinking heart, read of battles that had never occurred. God pity the father and mother who has a boy at the front when evil tidings come!

If an individual makes a false statement, one or twenty persons may be damaged; but a newspaper that wilfully makes a misstatement in one day tells fifty thousand falsehoods. The most stupendous of all lies is a newspaper lie. A *bad* newspaper scruples not at any slander. It may be that to escape the grip of the law the paragraphs will be nicely worded, so that the suspicion is thrown out and the damage done, without any exposure or peril. Year by year, thousands of men are crushed by the ink-roller. An unscrupulous man in the editorial chair may smite as with the wing of a destroying angel. What to him are commercial integrity or professional reputation, or woman's honor or home sanctity?

It seems as if he held in his hands a hose, with which, while all the harpies of sin were working at the pumps, he splashed the waters of death upon the best interests of society. The express train in England halts not to take in water, but between the tracks there is a trough one-fourth of a mile in length filled with water, and the train drops a hose that catches up the water while the train flies. So with bad newspapers that fly along the track of death, without pausing a moment, yet scooping up into themselves the pollution of society, and in the awful rush making the earth tremble.

The *bad* newspapers stops not at any political outrage. It would arouse a revolution, and empty the hearts of a million brave men in the trenches, rather than not have its own circulation multiply. What to it are the hard-earned laurels of the soldier, or the exalted reputation of the statesman? They would, if they dared, blow up the Capitol building of the nation, if they could only successfully carry off the prize of one of the corridors. There are enough falsehoods told in any one of our autumnal elections to make the "Father of Lies" disown his monstrous progeny. Now it is the Mayor, then the Governor, now the Secretary of State, and then the President, until the air is so full of misrepresentations that truth is hidden from the view, as beautiful landscapes by the clouds of summer insects blown up from the meadows.

The *immoral* newspaper stops not at the unclean advertisement. It is so much for so many words, and in such a sheet it will cost no more to advertise the most impure book than the new edition of "Pilgrim's Progress." A book such as no decent man would touch with the tip of his cane was a few months ago advertised in a New York paper, and the getter-up of the book, passing down one of our streets the other day, acknowledged to one of my friends that he had made $18,000 out of the enterprise. More money than John Bunyan ever saw or dreamed of!

There are papers professing to be religious that have not scrupled to take immoral advertisements. In one column of a paper we sometimes see a grand "ethical" discussion, and in another the droppings of most accursed nastiness. Oh, you cannot, by all your religion in one column, atone for your abominations in another! I am rejoiced that some of our papers have addressed those who have proposed to compensate them for the use of their columns, in the words of Peter to Simon Magus—"Your money perish with you!"

But I arraign the newspapers that give their columns to corrupt advertising, for the nefarious work they are doing. The most polluted plays that ever oozed from the poisonous pen of leprous dramatists have won their deathful power through the medium of newspapers. The evil is stupendous. Oh, ye managers of theatres, and ye proprietors of iniquitous shows! Though you get money—though morality dies, and society is dishonored, and God defied, and the doom of the destroyed opens before you—GET MONEY! Though melted, the gold be poured upon thy naked, blistered, and consuming soul—GET MONEY! GET MONEY!! It will do you good when it begins to eat like a canker! It will solace the pillow of death and soothe the pangs of an agonized eternity! Though in the game thou dost stake thy soul, and lose it forever—GET MONEY! Fill all the newspapers that you can, and cover all the board fences in the country with your nefarious advertisements—GET MONEY! GET MONEY!

The bad newspaper hesitates not to assault Christianity and its disciples. With what exhilaration it puts in capitals that fill one-fourth of a column, the defalcation of some agent of a benevolent society. There is enough meat in such a carcass of reputation to gorge all the carrion crows of an iniquitous printing press. They put upon the back of the Church all the inconsistencies of hypocrites—as though a banker were responsible for all the counterfeits upon his institution. They jeer at religion; and lift up their voices until all the caverns of the lost resound with the howl of their derision. They forget that Christianity is the only hope for the world, and that but for its enlightenment they would now be like the Hottentots, living in mud hovels, or like the Chinese, eating rats. What would you think of a wretch who, during a great storm, while the ship was being tossed to and fro on the angry waves, should climb up into the lighthouse and blow out the light? And what do you think of these men, who, while all the Christian and the glorious institutions of the world are being tossed and driven hither and thither, are trying to climb up and put out the only light of a lost world?

The bad newspaper stops not at publishing the most damaging and unclean story. The only question is, "Will it take?" And there are scores of men who, day by day, bring into the newspaper offices manuscripts for publication which unite all that is pernicious. And before the ink is fairly dry, tens of thousands are devouring with avidity the impure issue. From amid costly tapestries, and out from marble halls, the elegant and fashionable come to get a copy. As you go into their houses they are disturbed, and turn down out of sight the name of the sheet, so that you do not know but that it is the *American Presbyterian* or *Christian Intelligencer*. The servant is despatched in hot haste, lest the issue be exhausted. These people read until their eyes well-nigh fall them. They glare upon the story of arson, and revenge, and destroyed virtue, and suicide! They plunge chin-deep into the plot. The cold sweat stands all over them.

The horrible scene make their flesh creep. They are nervous, are excited until the least shuffle in the hall makes them start as though it were the pistol shot of betrayed innocence, or the death groan of one of Sylvanus Cobb's heroes! Their sensibilities deadened, their sense of right perverted, their purity of thought tarnished, their taste for plain life despoiled—the printing press, with its iron foot, hath dashed their life out!

The *bad* newspaper would not give a penny a column for one of Marion Harland's elevating stories of home life, or Kate Weston's portraiture of the drunkard's doom! No! There must be flash, and scum, and froth, and slime, and fire, and blood, and magnificent sin, and glitter of assassin's knife, and agonized look at the strange missive, and throwing up of both hands, and falling back with a dagger through the heart! While I speak there are thousands of people with feet on the ottoman, and the gas turned on down on the page, submerged, mind and soul, in the perusal of this "God-forsaken" periodical literature; and the Sabbath hours will be gone, and the last church psalm float into the skies, and the last Christian mother have put the hand of the little child under the coverlet for the night, before they will rouse up, as the city clock strikes the hour of midnight, to go up nervous to their prayerless pillow, ever and anon twitching and starting in their sleep with moonlight adventures and hairbreadth escapes.

One of the proprietors of a great paper in this country gave his advice to a young man then about to start a paper. If you want to succeed, said he, make your paper "trashy," intensely "trashy"—make it all "trash!" Brilliant advice for a young man just entering the business. It is very often that, as a paper purifies itself, its circulation decreases, and when a paper becomes positively religious it is very apt to become bankrupt, unless some benevolent and Christian men come up to sustain it by contributions of money and means. Not more than three or four religious papers in this country are self-supporting.

The reason is, *the country cannot stand so much religion!* Reduced to great poverty of circulation, many of our religious papers are very meagre affairs. Not able to employ able contributors, with their scissors they clip nearly all their articles from other periodicals. As a necessary resort to save themselves, they often step aside from religious news and go to advertising hardware, and clothes, and patent medicines! So that the sheet professing to give us Sunday reading tells us of rare opportunities for a bargain on Broadway or Market street. Hear it! Christian men and philanthropists! Many papers that are most rapidly increasing to-day are unscrupulous.

I have, obeying the injunction of my text, "digged into this wall of abominations," and I declare that the facts are momentous and appaling. And to-day I put young men and women, and Christian parents and guardians on the look-out; this stuff cannot be handled without pollution. Away with it from parlor, and shop, and store! There is so much newspaper literature that is pure, and cheap, and elegant; shove back this leprosy from your door.

I see in this presence to-night the representatives of nearly all the newspaper establishments of Philadelphia. I thank you in the name of Christianity and civilization, for the enlightenment of ignorance, the overthrow of iniquity, and the words you have uttered in the cause of God and your country. But I charge you, in the name of God, before whom you must account for the tremendous influence you hold in the community, to consecrate yourselves to higher endeavors. You are the men to fight back this invasion of corrupt literature.

Lift up your right hand, and swear new allegiance to the cause of philanthropy and religion! and when at last, standing on the plains of judgment, you look out upon the unnumbered throngs over whom you have had influence, may it be found that you were among the mightiest energies that lifted men upon the exalted pathway that leads to the renown of heaven. Better than to have sat in editorial chair, from which, with the finger of type, you decided the destinies of empires, but decided them wrong, that you had been some dungeoned exile, who, by light of window, iron-grated, on scraps of a New Testament leaf, picked up from the hearth, spelled out the story of Him who taketh away the sin of the world. IN ETERNITY DIVES IS THE BEGGAR!!

W.H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. IIIN[TH] 4TH ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf4m4p*

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—

NEW YORK, January 26, 1867.

Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.

KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1867.

Mr. Hoff:—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system.

C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.

Sold by all Druggists, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENT,

WARD J. CAFFEE

2 23 6t] S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

NATRONA

REFINED SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Manufactured by the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and all the fat has disappeared. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good Soft Soap from one package of

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. [2 23 3t

ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.

The Veto of the Military Bill.

It is expected that the veto of the Military Government bill will be sent in on Wednesday. It is given out that the President may permit the Tenure of Office bill to become a law without his signature.

The Tariff Bill.

There has been a warm contest in the House over the motion of Mr. Morrill to refer the Tariff bill to a Committee of Conference. Various motions have been made, intended to bind the Committee of Conference to specific action on the rate of duty on certain articles, and particularly on Bituminous Coal.

After considerable debate the House refused to suspend the rules to take the Tariff bill from the Committee of the Whole, and refer it to the Committee of Conference.

To do so required a two-thirds vote, and it stood yeas 84, nays 86. This is considered as a test vote, and as conclusive that no action will be taken on the Tariff bill this session.

The Georgetown Election.

The election in Georgetown to-day, for Mayor and Common Council, being the first in this district under the Negro Suffrage bill, excited much interest, and some trouble was apprehended at the polls, but all has been quiet thus far. One hundred and fifty policemen were sent from this city to maintain order.

The negroes are voting in large numbers, and the indications are that Charles D. Welsh, the negro-suffrage candidate for Mayor, will be elected by about one hundred majority over Henry Addison, the present incumbent.

The negro-suffrage candidates for City Councils will probably be defeated.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, just before the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported the Compound Interest Funding bill. The Finance Committee recommend non-concurrence in the House amendment, and report the bill as it passed the Senate in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) appeared in his seat this morning for the first time this session.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported, from the Committee on Printing, a resolution for the printing of 2000 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1866, which was passed.

Mr. Anthony also made a verbal report on a memorial from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, alleging that discharged sailors and soldiers had been discriminated against in the employment of workmen at the Government Printing Office. Mr. Anthony said that, after mature deliberation, the Committee decided that the statement of the memorialists was not borne out by facts. It appeared from the report of the Superintendent that one-third of the employes of his Department were discharged soldiers and sailors. He felt it his duty to exonerate the Superintendent from such a charge as the memorial presents against him.

The chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Justin S. Morrill, Senator elect from Vermont, from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) said he had had in his possession for some days a joint resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, requesting him to resign his seat in the Senate. He deemed it due to the State he represented to present the resolution. He did not feel the present a proper time to do more than lay the resolution before the Senate. At some future time he should vindicate himself against the serious charges contained in it. It was also due to himself to say that, with the light now before him, he would not obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State.

The resolution was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. It declares in a preamble that Mr. Patterson was elected as a member of the Union party, and identified himself with the Democratic party, and the resolution requests him to resign his seat.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) presented the credentials of James A. Nye, re-elected for the term commencing March 4, 1867, and ending March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up a bill in relation to the Government of the Territory of Montana, consisting of seven sections. The first section prohibits the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories from granting private charters for special privileges, but allows them to permit persons to associate themselves by general incorporation, to act as bodies corporate, for mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes.

The second section defines the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of the Territory of Montana.

The third section increases the salaries of the Governor, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of Montana to $4000.

The fourth section regulates the duties of the Judges of the Territory, and empowers them to define the judicial districts of the Territory, and fix the times for holding Courts.

The fifth section authorizes the Governor to divide the territory into Legislative Districts, and abolishes all distinction on account of color or qualifications for electors of the Legislature.

The sixth section amends all the acts of the two sessions of the so-called Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.

The seventh section repeals all acts inconsistent with the preceding.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved to amend by striking out the third section, and in the course of debate said that Territorial officers generally made a good deal of money in land and mining speculations, enough, at least, to make up a good salary.

Messrs. Conness, Williams, and Stewart opposed the amendment, which was disagreed to. Yeas 12, nays 26.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) moved to amend the third section, so as to include the Territorial officers of Idaho, and increase their salaries. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the third section by striking out the word Governor, so as to apply the increase only to the Judges. Agreed to.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. After the reading of the Journal of Saturday, the States were called for the bills and joint resolutions for reference only.

Under the call, bills were introduced and read as follows:—

By Mr. Charles (N. Y.) to establish a National School of Science. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in reference to a canal at the Des Moines Rapids. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Harding (Ill.), a joint resolution in reference to the jurisdiction over Rock Island. The same reference.

By Mr. Noell (Mo.), a bill to extend the rights and remedies of the Civil Rights bill to the white citizens of Missouri. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Messrs. Beaman and Ferry (Mich.), several joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in reference to harbor improvements, light houses, etc. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) presented the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature ratifying the Constitutional amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) presented the joint resolutions of the Maine Legislature relative to the shipping interest. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The call of States for bills being completed, the Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions.

Under the call, Mr. Bramwell (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of five hundred millions, payable, principal and interest, at such places as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, to be disposed of only in exchange for United States six per cent. bonds held in Europe.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all Government employes.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of that Committee, remarked that the resolution was unnecessary, as he had already been instructed to report such a bill, but had withheld it because it could not be considered by the House in the present condition of business.

Mr. Cullom, on that statement, withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Hill (Ind.) offered a preamble and resolutions in reference to Mr. Wentworth's select committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt bargains with the President, directing such committee to report after the reading of the Journal to-morrow any evidence in its possession, and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to present the newspaper paragraph on which his resolution was based.

Mr. Stevens, characterizing the resolution as a most extraordinary one, moved to lay it on the table: but the House refused to do so—34 yeas to 63 nays—and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report the bill conferring the elective franchise within the District on all foreign-born male persons over the age of twenty-one years who are entitled to naturalization under the existing laws, and who have resided one year within the District, and have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas, 47; nays, 84. So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Niblack, having moved the previous question, the House refused to second it, and Mr. Farnsworth having risen to debate it, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Taylor (Tenn.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle the claims of the loyal citizens of Tennessee for the property taken and held by the United States forces.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Rollins (N. H.) rising to debate it, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Taylor (Tenn.) also offered a resolution declaring that the surviving sailors and soldiers of the War of 1812 ought to be placed on the pension rolls by this Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Campbell (Tenn.) offered a resolution declaring that humanity, civilization, and Christianity enjoin on the Government and people of the United States the duty of persistently insisting on the observance, by the belligerent forces in Mexico, of the principles of international law, of mitigating the horrors of war, etc. etc.

On motion of Mr. Cullom, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rollins asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the cordial concurrence of the House in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the necessity for the contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payment as the business of the country would permit. A torrent of objections answered the request for unanimous consent, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.), from the Select Committee on Internal Revenue frauds, made a report, and Mr. Trumbull got leave to present the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a statement in reference to the business of the House, and proposed that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration on the Tariff bill, and that the House now concur in the amendment of the Senate, with the amendments thereto, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, as subsequently modified in regard to the duty of books and marble, and that then the subject shall be referred to a Conference Committee. Gentlemen would see that when the report of such Conference Committee was received it could be voted down if not satisfactory. He submitted a resolution to that effect.

The House refused to suspend the rules on Mr. Morrill's proposition to refer the Tariff bill to a Committee of Conference. The vote was 84 yeas to 86 nays.

Mr. Pike (Me.) suggested that it would be more acceptable to take the House bill of last session, and let the Committee of Conference have both bills before it as a basis of agreement.

Mr. Morrill expressed his conviction that the bill as proposed to be amended was a more perfect one than the House bill.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that if there was no rule forbidding it, the Conference Committee might be composed of double of the usual number of members, so that all interests might be represented.

Mr. Morrill said he should have no objection to that.

The Speaker said that no Conference Committee within his recollection had been composed of more than three members, but if it was desired to have a larger Committee, the Senate might be asked to agree to that.

Meeting for the Cretans.

BOSTON, February 25.—A meeting in behalf of the sufferers of the Island of Crete was held last evening, and was largely attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, Judge Russell and others.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton dull and declining at 31c. for middling uplands. Flour firmer; 6500 barrels sold; State, $8·85@11·50; Ohio, $10·90@12·85; Western, $8·85@12·00; Southern, $10·40@16·50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer. Rye quiet; 1500 bushels Western, $1·10. Barley dull. Oats firmer; Western, 58@60c.; State, 67@68. Dressed Hogs quiet and steady at 9¼@10¾c. Pork heavy; new Mess $20·95. Lard quiet at 12¾@13½. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Cotton dull; middling Uplands, 30½@32c. Coffee firm at 11¾@14c., for gold in bond, for prime cargoes. Sugars firm at 10½@10¾c. for fair to good refining. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat scarce, but unchanged. Corn active; white, 95@97c.; yellow, 95@96c. Oats, 57@58c. Cloverseed quiet at $8·50@9, as to quality. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $21·50; loose Shoulders at 9c.; in dry salt, rib Sides, 9¼@10¾c. Lard, 12¾c. Whiskey, in bond, $2·33.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Immediately upon the opening of the Court, Judge Ludlow commanded the officers to enforce silence, and to bring before the Court any person seen talking, to be committed to the County Prison, upon pain of suspension from office; saying that, so far as it lay in the power of the Court, this place shall be made respectable, something like a Court of justice.

The first panel of jurors having been discharged on Friday last, the new panel for the remaining five weeks of the term was returned this morning. A great deal of time was taken up in hearing applications for exemption from service, a large number of which were made.

Harry Kelly plead guilty to a charge of burglary. Some time ago he went to a Mr. David Sylvester, and asked that gentleman to let him work at his place to learn the trade of a butcher. Mr. Sylvester took him, but was soon obliged to discharge him on account of dishonesty. Shortly after his discharge Kelly returned one night to Mr. Sylvester's place, broke in and stole $600. The Court sentenced him to the County Prison for two years and three months.

THE WEAKNESS OF A SHOPLIFTER.

Mary O'Brien was convicted of a charge of the larceny of forty-five yards of muslin, valued at ten cents per yard. She entered the store of Robert E. Epstein & Co., in Ninth street, stole the goods, and started off. She was pursued and captured by an officer. She acknowledged that she had taken the goods, but she did not consider it a theft, but, as she said, a natural weakness for appropriating to her own use other people's goods.

James Carr was convicted of a charge of the larceny of cloth valued at $75, the property of David Watkins. He went into Mr. Watkins' store as a purchaser, but attempting to carry away a bale of cloth, proved himself a thief. He actually succeeded in getting the goods out of the store, but was arrested before he had gone far with his plunder.

Catharine Maxwell was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of beds, carpets, etc., valued at $27, belonging to Mary Wright. The prosecutrix did not appear at Court, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Rudolph Kisden was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of forty cents belonging to Jonathan Scott. Scott did not attend Court, and, as Kisden had been in prison four weeks—just ten cents per week—the bill was submitted without evidence.

Charles Barger was convicted of the charge of the larceny of a horse valued at $125, belonging to Lewis Markhard. He stole the horse from Markhard's stable at Roxbury, and sold it to a man for $80, saying that a gentleman, whom the purchaser knew to be a responsible person, had authorized him to sell it. The evidence proved this to be false.

DISTRICT COURT — Judge Stroud. — Eastern Market Company of City of Philadelphia vs. William Bushnell, Philip Quigley, John B. Austin, and Richard Smethurst. An action of ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

Thomas M. Gray vs. The Cochickwick Ice Company. An action to recover for work and labor done in driving an ice wagon for the defendants. Defense, that plaintiff drove the horses of the Company excessively fast, much to the injury of the horses. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Peirce, and Brewster.—Exceptions to the report of the auditor of the estate of F. G. Dallas were argued this morning.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—Cassgraw et al. vs. Demerick et al. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

McBride vs. Smyth. Decree reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Conrad vs. The Commercial Insurance Company. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Curry vs. Scott et al. Demurrer sustained, and bill dismissed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Shaeffer vs. Enni. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Woodhouse vs. Commonwealth Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Phipps vs. Boyd. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Seldomridge vs. Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. Injunction dissolved. Opinion by Read, J.

Ingersoll's appeal was argued.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s cp '65.Jy	106¾	15 sh Penna R	56⅜
$3000 U S 7-30's..Je	105⅝	55 do	56½
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	97½	18 do....b5	56½
$1000 Read 6s, '86	104¼	8 sh Minehill....c	56⅝
$3000 do...'70	96¾	100 sh Read R....s15	52
$4000 do...'71	92½	100 do....b5	52
$1000 C & A 6s, '89	96	100 do....b30	52
$2500 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 do....2d	51·94
50 sh 13th & 15th	20¾	200 do....c	51⅞
12 sh Norrist'n R...c	61½	200 do....2d	51⅞
7 sh Cam & Am	129	100 do....b30	51⅞
10 sh Leh Val R	62	200 do....ls.b30	51⅞
10 do...scrip	16¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101⅛	33 sh Cam & Am	129
8 sh Cent Nat Bk	125	57 do....scrip	47

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1423 WALNUT Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.,

On Tuesday morning,

February 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1423 Walnut street, will be sold the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping; comprising elegant Brussels and velvet carpets; large, French plate mantel and pier mirrors; elegant rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture, etc.

The entire Cabinet Furniture was made to order by Messrs. Moore & Campion, and has been in use but a short time.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Monday, the 25th. 1t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

February 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1206 Walnut street, will be sold the Furniture of a family removing, comprising superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; rosewood piano forte; velvet and Brussels carpets; paintings and engravings; 1 large French plate mirror, 90 by 60 inches, etc. 2 25 2t

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.

AIR GUN.—Also, one very superior airgun and apparatus complete. 2 25 4t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers, have this day sold out their entire business to McCLELLAND & CO., who will continue the Auction Business at the old stand, No. 506 MARKET Street.

January 30. [2 22]

SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Etc.

On Thursday morning,

February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. 2 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [2 22 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 28th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [2 22 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC

On Friday Morning,

March 1, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venitian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 25 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.

Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons moustache cups.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.

TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city sales. [2 23 2t

TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES.

On Friday Morning,

March 1, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns, garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2 23 5t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Iounghe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngærdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lanfont de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. -- Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence, southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23]

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for Spring sales. 2 21 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 3000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS, TOWELS, TOWELLING, ETC. ETC.

Also, on Wednesday,

— dozen ladies' ⅝ plain L. C. hdkfs, a full line, all qualities.

do	ladies' ⅝ hemstitched	do	do
do	gents' ¾ plain	do	do
do	gents' ¾ hem'd and hemstitched	do	do
do	gents' ¾ colored border	do	do
do	linen towels, napkins, etc.		

— pieces linen diaper and towelling.

QUILTS.—Also, white and colored Marseilles quilts, bureau covers, etc.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Also, 2000 pieces White Goods, comprising full lines of Jaconets, cambrics, Swiss, nainsooks, Victoria lawn, brilliants, India mulls, piques, etc., being a full and desirable assortment of all qualities, from the lowest numbers to the finest goods imported. [2 25 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

IN NEW YORK.

H. H. GORDON, AUCTIONEER.

BY GORDON & DUNLAP Store, No. 157 DUANE Street, second door from West Broadway.

Regular Sales will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS throughout the season of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods for Cash.

Cash Advances made on Consignments without additional charge.

Consignments solicited. 2 21 6m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 15 10t